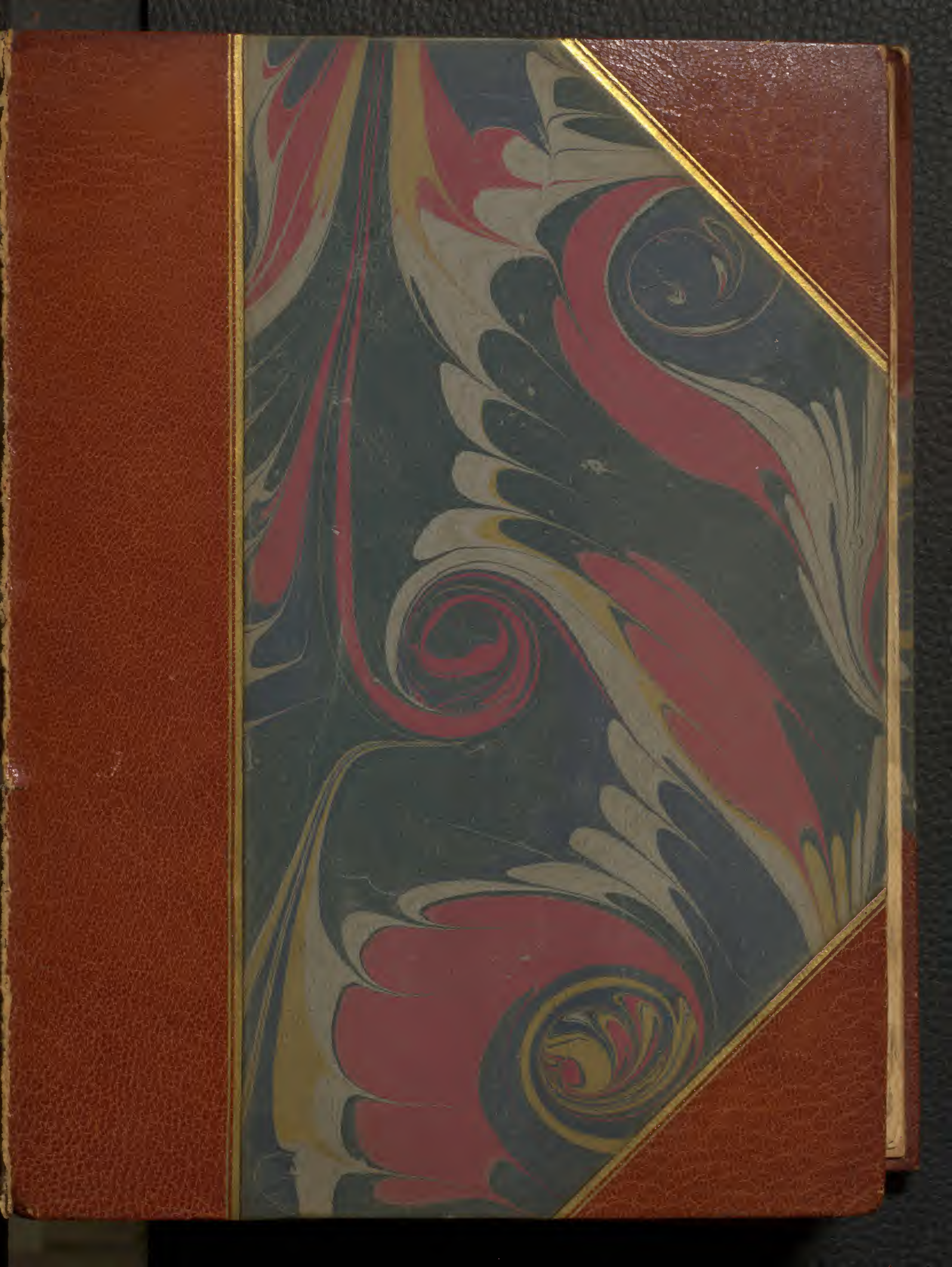

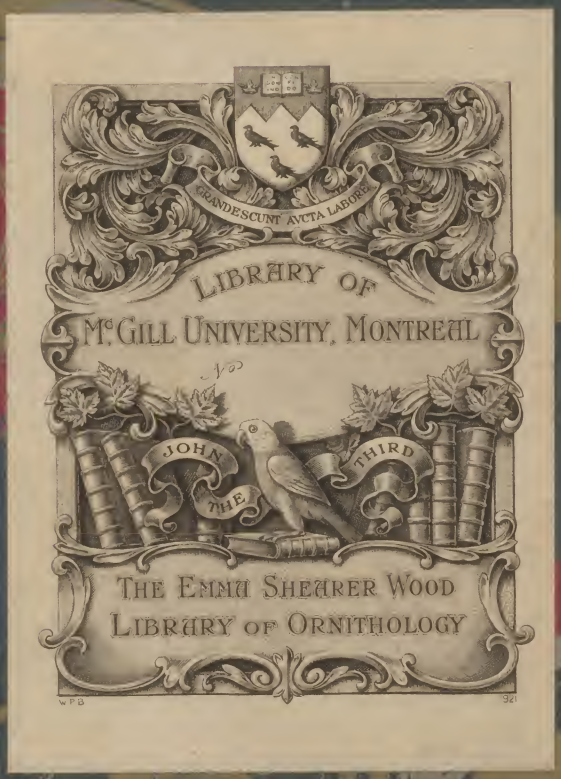

Water Colour drawings.

* Common Eagle.
* Osprey.
Gos-hawk.
* Kite.
Honey Buzzard.
* Merlin.
* Hooded Crow.
* Jay.
* Green Woodpecker.
Wryneck.
* Goldfinch.
* Pied Flycatcher - (2)
* Nightingale.
Dartford Warbler. — 15 figures + 8 figs = 23.

* Not figured in Pennant, ed. 1776.

(Transcription of the pencilled title-page opposite. C.A.W.)

MARMADUKE TUNSTALL

of

WYCLIFFE

MANUSCRIPT NOTES

to

PENNANT'S NATURAL HISTORY

VOLUME II.

LAND BIRDS.

WYCLIFFE HALL.

1780 - 1790.

Transcribed Insertts
from
Ingersoll
No. 2. Note
to
Pennant's Natural History
Vol. II.
Land Birds.

Ingersoll's Diary
1780 – 1790

Pl. XVI.

BRITISH ZOOLOGY.

CLASS II. BIRDS.

DIV. I. LAND BIRDS.

LONDON,
Printed for Benj. White,
MDCCLXXVI.

CLASS II.

BIRDS.

AVES INTERNUNCIÆ JOVIS.

Vultures are birds seldom seen in this kingdom & indeed rare throughout Europe, yet the 3d of October 1777 a Gentleman near Litchfield shot a vulture, which appeared to be the Vultur Papa of Linnæus, the Brasilian vulture or king of the Vultures; as generally called a native of Brasil, probably it escaped from some menagery. —

A slight variety differing chiefly in the color of the tail, found at Hudson's bay Pennt Arct: Zool: p:19. — said to inhabit Scandinavia, found at Astracan & Orenbourg, where it is used to take the Wolf, fox & Antelope. sells much higher than the other sorts, a horse frequently given for it. Latham's Suppt to Synopsis p: 11. —

great confusion has often been in ranging properly the different species of rapacious birds, occasioned by the frequent difference, especially in size of the male & female as also the variations of age, which in some, takes place almost every year: thus the varieties of sex & age have frequently been taken for distinct species & sometimes, tho more rarely, real distinct species have been thought to have been only sexual varieties, as for many years was the case in regard to the Kingtail & Glen-Lawier, which till lately, were judged very erroneously, to differ in sex only. M: S: — a Golden Eagle of a snowy whiteness was living in Sweden in 1787, taken 25 years before, see Pennant's Suppt to Arctic Zoology p:18, the Golden Eagle is found in America see ibid: —

A Golden Eagle was shot in 1767, at Balnagowan in Scotland, measuring from wing to wing 8 feet 7 inches & from bill to tail 4 ft. 2 inches. — the Eagles in Scotland increased so as to become a great nuisance after the people were disarmed in 1715.

The Eagle frequently has an aery on the highest & steepest part of Cheviot in Northumb. see Wallis description of do. vol. 1 p. 309: in Jan: 1735 one was shot near Warkworth, it measured from one tip of the wing to the other when extended, eleven feet & a quarter, another was killed in 1761 near Pindal-house in the same County, by William Carr Esq. of Etal. see ibid, it does not seem quite clear, whether the above mentioned were Golden Eagles or of the common kind. ell: T. — or perhaps Ernes, see a MS note from Mr Gray farther on, in the article Erne p: 149 con= =cerning the Eagles, that build near Keswick in Cumberland. —

An Eagle was said in the papers, to have been shot near Bridlington in Yorkshire, in September 1776, which weighed 6 Stone 9 pounds, its talons were 4 3/4 inches long, its legs each 6 1/2 inches in Circumference; it was seen hovering in the air 119 yards high, as measured by the quadrant. Query whether not a Condor? Salerne in his history of birds in french, mentions a Bird shot in France of so enormous a magni= =tude, as makes it highly probable, it must have been the Condor the largest bird by much, that can raise itself into the air, with its wings; as those of the Ostrich & Dodo, only serving to help them on the ground.

181416

another Eagle was taken Nov: 14. 1779 at Cundal near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire by Thos Manners, gamekeeper to Nat: Cholmley Esqr, which measured 3 yards from the tip of one wing to the other, when extended; its talons were 2 inches & ½ long & the bill 4 inches: whether ~~of the~~ of the Golden kind or the common, was not informed, probably the latter.

Another Eagle was said to be shot in the latter end of Nov: 1782 by a servant of John Gough Esqr near Birmingham, in his Park at Perry-hall, the Height of which was 42 inches, the length of the wings when extended, was eight feet. — in the beginning of December the same year, another Eagle remarkably large, was shot by Mr: Robt. Wright, near Aldborough in Holderness.

an Eagle was shot November *, 1784, by a servant of Charles Chaplin Esqr of Blankney near Lincoln; tho' wounded in the wing it was so fierce, that he was obliged to knock it on the head with his gun; notwithstanding which it afterwards recovered itself & was very near escaping; it measured from the point of one wing to the other, seven feet, seven inches. — the following Anecdote was taken out of a morning paper in July 1785, dated Dublin June 29. "A few days ago a gentleman being on the top of Slieve Donard, Mour observed an Eagle carrying a lamb in his talons, with which he alighted on Slieve Cundat; the gentleman immediately pursued, but before his arrival, the Lamb was devoured by the ravenous bird & its associates, several of the bones being broken, as if done by a dog". —

Common Eagle 144

late in Oct.r 1765 a golden eagle was shot at Rhyhope near Sunderland, it measured between the extremities of the wings 7 feet 6 inches, from the bill to the tail 3 feet, its largest claws 6½ inches long, heart nearly as large as a sheep's.

In Sept: 1749 an Eagle of a large size was shot by a gentleman
& so disabled as to be taken in the parish of Bolton near Carlisle.

In January 1735 an Eagle of a prodigious size was shot near Wark:
[illegible] in Northumberland, it measured 3 yards & 3 quarters from
[illegible] other when extended, it had made great
[illegible] thereabouts: of what species of Eagle either
[illegible] as, [illegible] is not related. —

A curious French ornythologist in Paris assures the public, in the Journal, that he saw with a telescope, of 16 inches, a large bird of prey, soaring over Paris at the height of 200 fathoms, and flying at the rate of 60 or 70 leagues an hour. He supposes it to have quitted the rocks of Iceland, Scotland, or Ireland, in search of a warmer climate at this season; and asserts, that the Laemer-Gehier takes alternately a flight from the highest mountains of our hemisphere to the Andes or Cordilleras of the new world. Some, who have studied and watched the emigration of birds, may, perhaps, publish their opinions concerning these wonderous airy voyages; for the French observer scruples not to say, that from the British isles many carnivorous creatures take their flight as far as the Alps, the Pyrennées, or Mount Atlas.

on the Swale near Langton, in May 1746
of Newcastle, its wings measured two yards
[illegible] the points, by the size scarce a Golden Eagle.
Eagle was shot near Cheviot hills by Sr. Gh:
Gray Bt. it had seized his dog & was endeavouring to carry it off, it
had done much damage in the neighbourhood & had destroyed lambs
of one person to the value of 6 pounds. —

— In 1769 ~~an Eo~~ a very large brown Eagle was ~~shot~~ taken alive near
Wareham in Dorsetshire, in a decoy-trap, belonging to Thos. Earle Drax
Esqr., its wings when extended from pinion to pinion, measured
8 feet, two inches. — The Golden Eagle is found as high as Norway, also
at the Uralian mountains & South of Sibiria, a variety of it at
Hudson's bay Pennt. Brit: Zool: vol: 2, p: 195, *. —

— often called the common Eagle, as oftenest seen. Mons. Buffon
makes this & the Fealco Melanotus only varieties of the
same species. Which opinion one should imagine Mr.
Pennant agrees in, by calling this Eagle black. See over leaf.

— The following curious circumstance concerning an Eagle,
happened in March 1787, ~~at~~ near Ballylare in Ireland. —

As Charles Crymble Esqr was in pursuit of an hare in that
neighbourhood, an Eagle suddenly darted down upon it & carried
it into the air quite out of sight. Sometime after a second

have being Hunted, was carried away by the same Eagle in like manner but with this difference, that the former was seen no more, but the latter was seen dropt by the eagle at some hundred yards distance with the Skin & much flesh torn off.

– An Eagle, said to be the largest ever seen in England, of what species not mentioned, was taken by a taylor on a Gate near Carleton in Kent in 1734 its wings when extended, were 3 yards 8 inches in length between tip & tip; being claimed by Mr. . . . . Langham Esq. of the Manor, it was delivered to him, but on its being known in London, one of the Kings Falconers demanded it as a royal bird & brought it to Kensington. – see a larger mentioned on the other side. –

Mr Pennant confirms, what he hinted before, that the Falco Melanotus & Fulvus is the same bird, in his Suppl.t to his Arctic Zoology p.57, where he says the Fulvus is the young Bird not come to its perfect colour. – Seen in Northern Europe as far as Drontheim, found on the highest rocks of the Uralian chain, frequent in Sibiria, where it makes its nests on rocks, the Tartars & Kalmucks use it in Falconry. Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2 p 194 – inhabits various parts of Russia, found about Woronesch on the Don in vast numbers called by the Kalmucks Birkout, & by the N: Americans Apisk-Mickesue. Latham. Suppl.t to Synopsis p.10. – Mr Latham thinks if the King-tail & Black Eagle are not the same species, they are only Varieties of each other, tho' at Hudsons bay, where both are found they have different names, the latter being called there Ketawick-Micheswe, the former Apisk-Micheswe. the American Eagles are smaller than the European. Ibid p.8. –

– About the year 1720 an Eagle was caught upon Kinderscout mount,

near Glossop in Derbyshire in a feeble state probably occasio:
=ned by stress of weather, as it afterwards recovered, abt. the
year 1759 another was seen in Hardwick Park, the last
said to have been observed in Derbyshire, tho' two in that
neighbourhood, viz on Sherwood forest Nottinghamshire
were seen in 1782. — altho the black & ringtail Eagles are now
in general thought to differ only accidentally, yet it is said, their eggs
differ, the ~~black~~ ringtail laying ovum intensè ferrugineum lituris saturatioribus;
the Black Eagle ovum sordidè album, maculis velut nubibus rubiginosis & cæsiis pro modulo
— very common in North America as high as Newfound=
=land, multitudes about the falls of Niagara, attracted
by the carcases of wild beast, which are frequently hur=
=ried down the cataract in attempting to cross the
river above it. found in Russia, Siberia & Kamts=
=chatka ~~&~~ frequent about the Caspian Sea, where
they breed in high trees. Penn.t. Arct: Zool: vol 2, p. 194.
Mr Latham says the N. American Sea-Eagles are larger
than the European. Suppl.t. to Synop: p. 19.

Eagle

The same has been said of the Osprey with equal absurdity, See that article farther on. p: 154. –

Osprey 153

Inhabits Europe as high as Lapmark & Iceland, common in Greenland, also in South-Russia & on the Volga, the Danes call it Fish-Arne Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2 p: 214. stays in Greenland all the year round.

— Mr Pennant in his Suppl. to his Arctic Zoology p: 58, says that the Erne or Cinereous Eagle is "the first year wholly dusky, even to the bill, cere & tail; in the 2d year the cinereous color commences, tepelated with black; the tail becomes white & the ends of it's feathers for some time tipped with black. he also relates from Mr Bedman, that it is easily made tame & can easily distinguish its master; is a cowardly & sluggish species & will be put to flight even by Turkies, is particularly fond of fish. —

In a nest of the Erne near Keswick in Cumberland was found a grey or Hulse-water trout, one of the young birds was kept alive by Dr Heysham, he had it above ten years, it was either six or seven years before the tail became white. Suppl.t to Latham's Synop: p: 11, we see by this, how easy are mistakes made concerning the different species of rapacious birds, as they alter their plumage at such different times. M: P: —

About the end of October 1788 a Gent.n fowling on Siddaw in Cumberl.d saw a large brown Eagle descend from a precipice & attack a well grown lamb & was going to mount with his prey, when the Gent.n fired & wounded him in the pinion of his left wing, the bird still retained it's prey & beheld him with a menacing aspect, he however pulled a cord out of his pocket, which

he threw with some danger over his neck, which rendered him more quiet & led him so gently towards a tree, till he could get some assistance, which he obtained soon after & conveyed him safe to his house, he was of ~~the~~ a great size, being six feet 3 inches from head to the end of the tail, 4 feet round the girth & weighed 62 pounds & $\frac{3}{4}$ whether an Erne, Golden-Eagle or of whatever other species, can't be ascertained by the account given. —

The Ingenious Mr Gray, who was well versed in Natural history & spent much time in the study of it, in the latter years of his life, seems to think the Eagles, that build in the neighbourhood of Keswick were Ernes, see his memoirs & letters published by Mr Mason p 358, being at a farm-house 4 miles from Keswick he says, "our farmer was himself the Man, that last year plundered the Eagle's Eyrie; all the dale are up in arms on such an occasion, for they lose abundance of lambs yearly, not to mention hares, partridges, grouse &c. he was let down from the Cliff in ropes to the shelf of the rock, on which the nest was built, the people about shouting and hollowing to fright the old birds, which flew screaming round, but did not dare to attack him. he brought off the Eaglet, (for there is rarely more than one) and an addle egg. the nest was roundish, & more than a yard over, made of twigs twisted together. seldom a year passes, but they take the brood or eggs, and sometimes they shoot one, sometimes the other parent; but the survivor has always found a Mate (probably ~~from~~ in Ireland) & they breed near the old place. by his description I learn that this species is the Erne, the Vultur Albicilla or Albicilla of Linnaeus's last edition".

The Tapet usually Tarcel is the male, & called also Tiercel, all derived from Tertianius, as being one third less than the female & is much less esteemed, being by no means so fierce or spirited. M. T.

The Earl of Orford, is almost the only nobleman in this Kingdom at present 1776 fond of this antient diversion, he is extremely curious in it & purchases annually Hawks from Germany & the North of Europe at very considerable prices & has Germans & others to attend & discipline them. — A heron which had been taken by his hawks alive & afterwards let loose with a ring fastened on its foot of his name &c was killed by the Emperors hawks in Germany in 1779 some years after & the ring sent back to the Earl. M. T. —

Lord Orford died in Decr 1791.

In Yorkshire also is a society of Falconers, the most distinguished among them is Col: Thornton, who has been long much attached to this amusement.

SPORTING.

Colonel THORNTON of Yorkshire, who was lately honored with a visit from the PRINCE of WALES and Duke of YORK, is distinguished as the most effective sportsman in all England:—the following scale of his success on an expedition to the Highlands in the year 1783,—is well authenticated in the North.—The quantity of game killed by *Hawking* amounted to 325 of different classes; and those by shooting, to 1043. Lord EGLINGTON's gun before that period was supposed to have superior pretensions,—particularly after the victory over Lord THANET for 200 Guineas:—Colonel THORNTON, who afterwards engaged, won the field with great advantages.

104	Moor Game	Hawkes.	Total. Hawking 325	Col. Thornton, No. 2, a famous gun, beat Lord Eglington's for a rump and dozen.
120	Partridges.			
2	Black Cocks.			
7	Ptarmigans.			
11	Snipes.			
3	Pheasants.			
7	Quails.			
1	Ducks.			
10	Woodcocks.			
689	Moor Game.	Shot.	Total. Shooting 1043	Lord Eglington's Gun was the one which challenged all England for 200 Guineas, accepted and lost by Lord Thanet.
15	Black Game.			
30	White Game.			
34	Snipes.			
5	Woodcocks.			
3	Grey Plover.			
5	Caernvauns.			
3	Pheasants.			
4	Ring Ouzle.			
6	Petril.			
13	Ducks.			
1	Blue Leverer.			
1	Sea Magpie.			
1	Sea Gull.			
21	Hares.			
57	Partridges.			
149	Rabbits.			

Game killed on an Expedition to the HIGHLANDS, undertaken by Lieutenant-Colonel THORNTON, June 15, 1787.

FISH killed on an Expedition to the HIGHLANDS, undertaken by Lieutenant-Colonel THORNTON, June 15, 1787.

Salmon	Trout	Pike	Perch	Parr	Char	Eels
1	69	104	6	13	2	5

Hawking	325
Shooting	1043
Fishing	820
Total	2188

gnifies, I believe, in the Scotch-Saxon
but as this is the most frequent species
has usually been applied to it. cll: T. –

rt, a native of Scandinavia &
the pretty common
an occasional visiter in Scotland.

rl of Orford has been the most
glend for pursuing the amuse-
y in the highest style, he used
Falcons of different sorts from
ounts only serve for one season;
es some from Denmark & Norway:
used to esteem the most capital di-

s introduction to his history of Birds
the travels of Pietro della Valle an
belonging to Henry the second of France,
s day in pursuing the small bustard
taken two days after in the Isle of
ring fastened to its foot & in the same
to the Duke of Lerma from the Canary
from Andalusia to the Canary Islands
rs, the distance 250 leagues, nearly 750 miles.

The Tapet usually Tarcel is th
all derived from Tertianus, as
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The Earl of Orford, is almost
this Kingdom at present, 1776
=version, he is extremely
annually Flanks from Ge
of Europe at very Consider
Germans & others to after
Heron which had been take
& afterwards let loose with a
of his name & was killed
in Germany in 1779 some
sent back to the Earl. M:

Lord Orford died in Decr

In Yorkshire also is a Society
among them is Col: Thornton, who
this amusement.

[illegible] obliged to so ab[illegible] difficult to determin[illegible] adorable, his genteel manner, or the clear intelligent conviction he conveys; his ample discussion leaves but little more to be added in their defence, and it gave me great pleasure to find myself anticipated in a justification of them by a writer so fully competent to the undertaking. From long and intimate acquaintance with the dockyards, I am convinced his observations are founded in truth, and that, so far from their deserving the obloquy loaded on them, there is not a publick body who in general conduct themselves more properly nor with stricter rectitude; most of them being of good families, have had liberal educations, and would despise the little mean practices suggested by an Œconomist.

Considerable premiums were given for their admission, after which it has been the case with many to drudge through the inferior degrees of office from ten to twenty years, and some longer, with the miserable pittance of 30l. per ann. and no allowance: and with perquisites so very inconsiderable, that they have been under the necessity of continuing burthensome on their friends to support a decent appearance.

Most of the superior departments, as the possessors must from the nature of their connections support the character of Gentlemen, will not, at the present time, when every necessary of life is so greatly enhanced, more than enable them to live, they have not, therefore, without some other resource, the least prospect, if they have children, of settling them satisfactorily in the world, nor of making provision for the wants and infirmities of old age.

Thus circumstanced, any one must be totally destitute of liberality, who would wish to deprive them of such dearly earned advantages, derived from constant fatiguing and extraordinary attention in giving Merchants the utmost dispatch.—In matters of great consequence between individuals, persons employed by the mutual consent of two parties to transact their business, are always well rewarded for care, fidelity, and exertion: The Clerks in the Dock-yards are, in my opinion, exactly so situated with Government and the Merchants, the reliance being mutual, a faithful, active execution of their business must be productive of reciprocal advantage; but, in a greater degree to the Merchants, whose interest essentially depends on quick returns and punctual payments. Your correspondent, an œconomist, observes, that "money is the main spring of villainy;" he might also have said, it is the principal spur to honest industry.—Gratuities on the principle they are given to those gentlemen, have that effect: the hope of reward, cheers the hours of sedentary application, and stimulates them to exert their abilities in expediting the tedious complicated business that frequently comes under their cognizance.

I have been induced to become their defender from perfect conviction that they deserve the most favourable consideration of government, it being evident by the premises, that gentlemen placed in the offices, devote the best part of their lives in the inferior stations, where they cannot support themselves equal to the [illegible]

N:B: Ern or Erne, signifies, I believe, in the Scotch-Saxon an Eagle in general, but as this is the most frequent species seen there, the name has ~~generally~~ usually been applied to it. all: J: — — for the most part, a native of Scandinavia & seldom more, than an occasional but pretty common visiter in Scotland.

of late years the Earl of Orford has been the most distinguished in England for pursuing the amuse= =ment of Falconry in the highest stile, he used annually to have Falcons of different sorts from Germany, which would only serve for one season; he had also at times some from Denmark & Norway: Heron-hawking he used to esteem the most capital di= =version.

Mr Buffon in his introduction to his history of Birds vol: 1st p: 32 relates from the travels of Pietro della Valle an account of a Falcon belonging to Henry the second of France, which having lost its way in pursuing the small bustard at Fontainbleau, was taken two days after in the Isle of Malta & knowingly the ring fastened to its foot & in the same place, is an account of a Falcon sent to the Duke of Lerma from the Canary Islands, which returned from Andalusia to the Canary Islands viz Teneriffe in 16 hours, the distance 250 leagues, nearly 750 miles.

The learned De Thou (Thuanus) somewhere mentions a fal=
=con that flew from London to Paris in one night.

Mr Brunnich in his Orn: Borealis, says the Falconers frequently supply the tail-feathers, when worn out or broken, with others from different birds, fastening the new to the base of the old ones, by which means it is possible new species may have been created by the most intelligent describers, who were not acquainted with this circumstance. —

The King of Denmark annually sends Norway & Iceland Falcons as a present to the King of France, believe they are mostly Gyrfalcons & often quite White, which I have been told are the most esteemed. M.T.

Osprey

found in America with very little variation, frequent in Kamts=chatka & in Summer even under the Arctic Zone of Europe & Asia; rare in Russia, found as low on the Wolga as the tract between Syzran & Saratoff, where they are said to be the Support of the Erne as of the White-tailed Eagle in America, each living by its labourers. Penn: Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 299. —

The Osprey or Bald Buzzard breeds frequently on the Mosses near Greenley Lake in Northumberland & are called there by the common people Bastard Eagles; see Wallis Northumb: vol: 1, p: 12.

According to Mr Pedman of Sweden, as quoted by Mr Pennant Suppl: to Arctic Zoology p: 47, the Osprey breeds (at least in Sweden) on the tops of the highest trees & makes its nest with wonderful art of the twigs of the fir tree & lines it with Polypodies, lays 3 eggs marbled with rust color the size of a hen's, it brings fish & serpents to feed its young & eels of a vast size, these make its nest very fetid, it does not prey on birds, but fish & serpents only; defends its nest with great spirit, is migratory in Sweden & returns in Spring after the Kite. —

this strange error of the difference of the two feet, is most unaccountably adopted by that great Modern father of Natural history Linnæus. — See his Syst: p:129. — Still more singular, as this opinion was long since deemed erroneous & absurd by our illustrious Ray. M: S:. — See p. 148 — Same said of the Sea Eagle See Latham's Synop. IV. p. 45 - Note

Two Ospreys were shot in Derbyshire, one at Staveley presented to Sr. Ashton Lever May 28, 1779, the other at Melbourne in October 1786, the wings of the former, when extended, reached 5 feet, 6 inches & ½, it weighed 4 9 ounces & varied slightly from that described by Mr. Pennant. —

A singular circumstance is related in the Gent. Mag: for February, 1788 of a large Hawk (of what species not said) that abt. 18 years before, was at the house of John Payne Farmer at Abbots-Langley Herts, which every day about 12 o clock ~~&c~~ on the farmers holding out ~~of~~ his hand with a bit of raw meat, would fly down from one of the highest trees & rest upon his hand & after having fed, flew away & was seen no more of, ~~than~~ till the next day at the same time, it ~~is~~ was remarkable, ~~he~~ never would come at any other time of the day, tho' often called, this continued long, N.B: this Bird seemed never to have been domesticated before it took its station

Mr Pennant in the 8vo edition of his Scotch tour 1769 p. 277, mentions a large White Hawk, he supposes an unspotted bird of this species, which had lived for the twelve years immediately preceeding, at Hilleigh-green, near Hackness, four miles from Scarborough. —

Mostly a native of the farthest Northern Countries, as Norway, Iceland & even Greenland. — often quite White. I had a very fine one presented me in 1775 by the Earl of Orford MS: & another sent me from Denmark by Mr Fabritius about the same time MS. —

Gyr Falcon

The American Species differs in size, being larger than the European, are apt to vary, the black Falcon & spotted do. of Mr. Edwards are of this kind, the varieties probably are caused by different ages: found in North America from Hudson's bay to Carolina, in Asia on the high & Siberian chain of mountains, common in Kamtschatka & in Summer to the very Arctic Circle. Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 203. –

known at Hudson's bay by the name of Papana sen Kaycake, breed in the rocks near Gilsland in Cum=berland & also about Kerrick, a female killed there in May 1781 weighed 36 ounces & ¼, 19 inches long & 42 broad, the young in the nest 3 in number & were fed for several days by the Cock after the hen was killed. Lathams Supplt. to Synopsis p: 18. –

Scarce Falcon

another was killed on the Verge of Woolmer Forest Hants, by one of the keepers in 1781, when devouring a pigeon it measured 22 inches from wing to wing & 21 from beak to tail & weighed 2 pds & $\frac{1}{2}$. White's Nat: hist: of Selborne p: 278. — this bird probably came from the mountains of N: Wales or Scotland where it is known to breed. ibid.

The American sort superior in size to the European, being 2 feet 2 inches long, shot in New York, found in North Europe as high as Finmark, but not farther South than Astrachan. Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2 p: 203.

Mr Latham seems to be of opinion that the Falcon Gentle is probably only the young of the Goshawk, see note to Index end of his suppl: to Synop: p: xxxvii. — this seems not probable, as it is said to be larger by Mr. Pennant, see opposite letter-press.

Lanius

Has been known to build in rocks in Invercauld & Glen=
=more. Latham's Supplt. to Synopsis p: 17. –

Inhabits Iceland, Ferroe Isles & Sweden, Tartarian deserts
& Barbary, breed in very low trees, none in East or South Sibiria,
Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol 2 p: 224.

known about Astrachan, used by the Calmucks in Tal=
=conry, in some parts migratory but remains the whole
year in France Supplt. to Lath.m Synopsis p: 21. –

Goshawk

American generally superior in size to the European, abound in Carolina, spirited birds but less than those of Muscovy, a large white variety said by Pallas to be on the Uralian mountains, mottled with brown & yellow, they are common in Siberia particularly the East part, found white in Kamtschatka, extend to the river Amur, esteemed excellent in falconry & used by the Emperor of China. Penn.ts Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 204. –

I never saw this species, but, by all accounts, it agrees much in colour & shape with the Sparrow-Hawk, tho' much larger. M.S.

female larger than the male, as in most of the rapacious birds, & paler on the upper parts, marked beneath with oval spots of dusky-black, giving it the appearance of the Gentil Falcon, called in Indian Jurra, young like the females & the males don't attain their full plumage for several months, young males called Mudge-Banges & young females Mudge-Jurra. Supplt. to Latt.s Synopsis. p: 16.

Goshawk Pl. 157

A very singular Kite was mentioned in the Gent.s Mag: for Feb: 1788, to have been ten ~~dau~~ years before in Ld. Corkes gardens at Marston near Frome in Somersetshire & had been there four or five years, was a guardian to the place against all marauders even of its own species, Rats, mice & birds fell a victim to it, Cats & dogs found him their greatest enemy, would even attack a man if a stranger, except Mr. Jones the head-gardiner was with him & would continue to do it, till acquainted; was thought by Mr. Jones a better guard than the best dog, as no creature of the earth or air was safe from his talons: When he saw a stranger, he soared upon the wing very high & taking several circuits, dropt down from which perpendicular on his head like a stone; he never paired. —

The Kite is a migratory bird in Sweden & is ~~rehere~~ the first to return in spring see Pennants Suppl.t to Arctic Zoology pita from Mr Cedman. —

The eggs are bluish white, inclining to red at one end, blending itself with white by small markings. Suppl.t to Lath. Synopsis p: 17. —

Great many of this species are seen gliding in the air in Huntingdonshire near Stilton & in the neighbourhood of Whittlesea Meer, probably drawn there by the numbers of water-fowl in those wett marshy countries M.T. —

~~Shall be~~

Should be almost apt to believe, that Clusius must have meant Ravens not Kites, as the former are now found in great plenty in the environs & perhaps in the times of Clusius, when London was more thinly inhabited, might hunt out their prey in the very streets, but Kites are a very shy bird, not ~~[illegible]~~ common in any parts of England, much less in or about the Metropolis M.T. —

A Kite was taken in a trap at Newmarket in March 1789, with the name of Col: Thornton of Thornville Co. York, on a brass ring fastened to his leg, it seems it had been taken in Hawking by him in 1788 & after affording much sport, was lett fly with this ring; was very large. —

In July 1786, a man named Holland, took a Kite's or Glead's nest in Skellingthorp-wood near Lincoln, in which were two young ones; & what is very singular, there were found in the nest, two couple of rabbits, two pair of old stockings, pocket-handkerchiefs &c &c.

They continue in England in all seasons, Mr. Pennant says he has seen young ones taken the latter end of May or beginning of June in the great woods in Lincolnshire belonging to Sr. Jos. Banks. Penn. Arct. Zool: vol: 2, p: 224. —
Inhabit North Europe, as high as Jarlsberg in Norway, but not farther, quit Sweden in autumn, many supposed to retire to Egypt, found in vast numbers about Cairo, see ibid. —.
A Kite was shot near Tadcaster in Yorkshire, in 1766, which measured from Wing-end to wing-end, when stretched out, nearly 2 yards; it lamed the hands of one Harup who took it & tore out the eyes of a lad 9 years old. —
They are said to be great destroyers of Wood-pigeons & ~~are said~~ in a scarcity of their favourite food, to prey on Mice, see Wallis North. vol, p: 311.

— Sibbald mentions a black Kite (black Glede) among the Scotch birds of his time, it is thought by Mr Latham to be the Milan noir of Brisson & the Braunermald-Geyer of Kramer & differs from the Common Kite, first in size, being smaller, 2dly in color, being much darker & 3dly in having the tail-feathers nearly even at the end or at least very little forked. See Lath: Synop vol: 1. pt: 1, p: 62. .

Kite 158

Rough Legged Falcon

Inhabits England, Norway, Lapland & North America, having been shot in Connecticut. Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 200.—

I have another shot in England, sometime in the year 1776. MS.J.

Mr Latham has a bird in his possession, much resembling this species & thinks it a variety ~~also~~ only, it measures ~~at~~ ~~to~~ one foot ten inches, differs chiefly in the tail, the ground color of it is a cream colouered white, near the tip a bar of brown above an inch in breadth, above that, a second of about ½ do. & above these each feather has a spot in the middle, mimicking when spread a 3d. bar, besides which, the two outer feathers on each side are marked with a few irregular spots of brown, almost the whole of their length on the outer webs. the above was presented to him by the Revd. Dr. Wilgreps of Eltham, who shot it in Suffolk, he also gave him another, Carged with more brown in the tail. Latham's Suppl.t to Synop: p: 19.

Common Buzzard

found in Europe as high as Sondmor, migrates in Autumn, scarce in Russia & Siberia, found in winter as low as Woronezh, the American differs in size & some other particulars, but not sufficient to make a separation, called in New-York Great Hen hawk, stays there the whole year, lays in May 4 eggs. Penn.ts Arct: Zool: vol: 2 p: 207. —
— It obtained the name of the Intiroches from a vulgar error, that it had 3 testicles. M: T: —

— The Kestrel & Sparrow-Hawk appear to me, to be much more common in most parts of England M: T: —

a hen-Buzzard was shot sitting upon her eggs at Wycliffe, as early as the 25th of April 1787. M: T: —

It however sometimes seen soaring in the air like a kite, particularly in some of the fine clear days in autumn. M: T: —

the Buzzard varies so much, owing in part as may be supposed, to difference of age & sex, that scarce two can be found exactly similar. M: T: —

it is common all over Europe, in France sometimes called Goirau, plentiful in winter about Lyons, where it is dressed for the table & thought good food, being very fat, common in Spain particularly Aragon & called there Alfenaz, the eggs are said by some to be cinereous with deeper coloured spots, by

others, bluish white, marked with irregular rufous spots, usually & in the rest, of a globular shape. Suppl.t to Latt.s Synopsis p: 14. –

A spotted Falcon was shot at Spondon in Derbyshire in the month of November, another had been seen in company with it some time before, it agreed not exactly with the description on the other side.

not improbably some variety of the Gyr-Falcon or some of it's changes of Colour. M: F: –

Honey Buzzard

Inhabits as far North as Lordmor, found in plenty in open parts of Rupsid & Sibiria near woods, preys much on Lizards. Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p 224.

A Honey Buzzard was shot at Aston in Derbyshire, which had not any ash-color on the head.

Much suspect Mr Plymly's specimen to be a slight variety of the Moor-Buzzard; — on further observation its legs appear not so long or tall as those of the Moor-buzzard, yet much doubt its being the Honey Buzzard, have one in my possession nearly an exact resemblance of that in the folio British Zoology. M: J:

The Revd. Mr. White, in nat: hist: of Selborne p: 109, says that a pair of honey-buzzards built a large shallow nest, composed of twigs & lined with dead beechen leaves, upon a tall slender beech near the middle of a wood, called Selborne-hanger, in the year 1780; in June a boy climbed the tree & brought down an egg; the only one in the nest, which had been sat on & contained the embrio of a young bird: the egg was smaller & not so round as those of the common buzzard, was dotted at each end with small red spots & surrounded in the middle with a broad bloody zone. — the hen was shot & answered exactly to Ray's description, had a black cere, short thick legs & a long tail; when flying may be distinguished from the common buzzard by its Hawk-like appearance, small head, wings not so blunt & longer tail. some limbs of frogs & many grey snails without shells were found in its crop: the irides were of a beautiful bright yellow colour.

Honey Buzzard 162

Hen Harrier,

not very common in England or on the continent, feeds often on mice, Mr. Latham says the eggs in the Portland Museum said to be of this bird were of a very deep red-brown with ferruginous blotches of Chesnut. Suppl.t to Lath.t Synopsis p.114. – from its hunting after mice called in Denmark according to Brunnich Muse-Hog & Muse-barage see ibid:

Found in the Transbaltic countries as high as Sondmor, common in Russia, not in Siberia, continues in Sweden the whole year. Penn.t Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p.225. –

The following paragraph was in one of the London morn=ing papers in the latter end of November 1782. —
A few days since died at Bailie, a Hen moor-Buzzard, it had been 28 years & 5 months in a gentleman's garden & had every year, during the month of May, made its nest of sticks, flowers &c and sat for the space of 3 weeks or thereabouts: for about six weeks before it died, it's strength, voice & every vital function began to fail. —
A female will sometimes weigh 27 ounces, the nest composed of dry sticks intermixed with dry sedges or dry leaves, the eggs of a blueish white: the Faux-Perdrieux, put here as one of its Synonyms is said to build in France on high trees, which grow single especially in Auvergne & Gevez. Suppl.t to Lath.t Synop: p.115.

A Moor-Buzzard was seen sitting upon eggs on Scargill-moor, near Richmond, Yorkshire in May 1789. M.S.

Some have been seen with their heads totally brown or chocolate colour: - the legs are always yellow.

Seen not very unfrequently in the North of Yorkshire.

Mr. Latham seems still to doubt, that the Hen-harrier & Ringtail are distinct species & brings some strong reasons for the old opinion; that some male Ring=tails have been found, he does not deny, but appre=hends, they may ~~all~~ both be of the colour of the Ring=tail at first & the males afterwards assume the bluish grey, Dr. Heysham asserts that of all he has shot, the Henharriers were ever males & the Ringtails female; the D: of Buccleugh's Game-keeper asserts, as does that of Ld. Carlisle, that he has frequently shot the Ringtail & Hen-harrier about the same nest, Mr. Latham asserts he himself has shot a ringtail, which was beginning

on the back to change to a blue lead color, he is particu=
=larly strengthened in this opinion by the testimony of
the famous Dr. Pallas, who says "the Ringtail is
extremely common in Russia as well as Sibiria:
in more temperate & open countries is certainly not
to be distinguished from the Hen-harrier, both are
found as far as lake Baikal & I have observed,
more than once, birds that were changing colors &
getting the white feathers. the truth is, that the
first year all are dark coloured, very differently
variegated, but at the second change of feathers,
chiefly the males grow lightish or whitish." Latham's
Suppl.t to Synopsis p: 24.

Ringtail.

Falco Pygargus Linn: Syst: 126.

the American variety superior in size to the European, Inhabits Hudson's bay, weighs there 17 ounces & ½, common in the open & temperate parts of Russia & Siberia & as far as Lake Baikal, not found far north in Europe & scarcely in Sweden, Brunnich however mentions one shot on the little Island of Christiansoe lat: 58 N. in the Baltic, a little north east of Bornholm. Penn: Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 209. –

see this opinion of the Ringtail & Henharrier being distinct species called in question by Mr. Latham, in his note article Henharrier above, p: 164. –
Nothing should more animate naturalists to make farther inquiries into the distinctions of the Rapacious order, than the long adopted error in regard of this species, as confounded with the Hen-harrier, at last justly exploded; perhaps on a thorough investigation, some other ancient errors may be detected. M: J: –

frequent in the desarts of Tartary & breeds there Siberia, migrates into Sweden with the White Wagtail & leaves it with the same bird in September. Penn.ts Arct: Zool: Vol: 2, p: 226. — lays 4 eggs of a pale ferrugineous color, marked with many irregular spots of a deeper hue Lath. Suppl.t to Synopsis p: 25. the Kestrel is the commonest of all the English hawks. —

In the morning Chronicle of Dec: 3, 1788, there is an account of a Hawk (of what species not mentioned) then living at Northleach in Gloucestershire taken from the nest about 5 or 6 years before & bred tame, since which it has regularly taken flight every April & constantly returned about Michaelmas, where it goes about as tamely as before during the winter, & what is extraordi=nary, nobody during its absence has ever been able to give any account of it.

Hobby.

not found farther north than the southern provinces of Sweden, migrates from thence in autumn, winters about Woronezel & Astrachan, common in the open Country particularly in the deserts of Tartary & Sibiria, wherever small trees are at hand for its breeding upon. Said to be the most rapid in flight of all the Hawks. Lath. Suppl. Ornith. p. 28. ~~Penn. Arctic. Zool. vol. 1. p. 28.~~

Scarce in England.

Hobby Pen 167

Spermaceti

— found as high as Sondmor & in the Feroe Isles, also in North Russia, but none in Siberia. Penn. Brit. Zool. vol 2 p 29

I sometimes suspect, that what is imagined a difference of sex only, is really a distinction of species, the difference being so ~~[illegible]~~ great; at least our certainty is not so strong, as to preclude all further inquiries. M. T. —

Sparrow-hawk

Latham says from the inspection of the eggs in the Portland museum, that they are of a dusky white, marked with rust coloured blotches of irregular sizes & shapes. Latham's suppl.t to Synopsis p.27. —

In the stomach of a male sparrow-hawk killed at Scargill near Richmond in May 1789 were found several asks or water lizards, some almost entire. M. S.

The sides remarkably fine, shining like fire itself, of a most beautiful gold colour. M. S. —

~~They usually lay three eggs, spotted near the blunt end with purple, sometimes reddish, as if of blood or specks.~~ — Next to the Kestrel, the commonest of the English Hawks. — vary much in color by age &c. —

a beautiful specimen of a white variety of the sparrow-hawk was shot in Dorsetshire & is now in the collection of Col.l Davies, others of the same sort have been seen near the same place. Latham's Synop: vol. 1, p.t 1, p. 100. —

Merlin –

male & female said to be both alike, Mr. Latham asserts that it breeds here & that Dr. Heysham in Cumb.d found two nests placed on the ground like the Ringtails with 4, young ones in each; very much in manner of building & pair built in an old Crow's nest, her Cobbit in Lincolnshire; When they first come were very clamorous, but became silent after the hen had hatched. the egg is of a plain chocolate brown, roundish, one inch & ¼ in length; observed on the continent of Europe but no where common, observed now & then in the Caspian desert & Barabra, they vary much in color. – Lath.d Suppl.t to Syn. p: 29. –
The American Hawks & Faucons are in general larger than those of the same species in Europe. M. T. –

A small hawk frequently builds on the ground among the ling at Scargill-moor near Richmond Yorkshire, which I much suspect to be the Merlin, as it answers nearly to the description of it. M. T. –

The great Shrike or Butcher-bird seldom breeds but in the North.

Some are said to breed in the Isle of Man M. T. —

is called in some parts the Cuckoo's attendant, in some parts of the North, the Cuckoo's maiden M. T. —

the green wood-pecker for the most part quits France in winter, according to Mons.r Buffon.

it seems to me utterly impossible, that a bird with such short wings in comparison to its volume & weight as a quail can ever pass the channel. M.S.:—

Great numbers of the Ring doves breed there, particularly in the North of England.

Merlin,

seems to be unknown to Linnæus.

A Merlin was shot at Staveley in Derbyshire.

Great Shrike.

Inhabits North America from Hudson's bay to Louisiana, lives in woods remote from shores, is the first bird that brings out its young in Spring, is said to lay 7 eggs of a pale blue color, blotched with brown; seems in this to vary from the English sort, as described over leaf, found in Russia, but not in Siberia. Pennt. Arct. Zool. vol. 2, p. 238.

breeds in Hudson's bay mostly halfway up a pine or juniper tree in April, sits 15 days, called there Wapaw Wisky John or White Whisky John. Suppl.t to Latt. Synop. 51.

This species is very scarce in England, especially in the South; yet had one taken alive near Brentford in Middlesex in 1776 M.J. Morton says it is pretty frequent in Whittlewood forest in Northamptonshire & has also been sometimes seen in other parts of that county. Wallis in his history of North.d vol 1, p. 314 numbers it among the native birds of that county.

Mr Latham asserts ~~contrary to the above~~ that it is only seen in Summer. Note to Index in Suppl.t p. 283. Mr White Nat. hist. of Selborne p. 97 says one was shot in Tisted park in the winter of 1772-3.

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Great Shrike.

A Cock of this species killed near Bishop-Auckland, in the County of Durham, near the end of December 1789, was brought me the second of January 1790, it weighed only an ounce & $\frac{1}{2}$. M: T:.— N: B: the season preceeding had been remarkably mild. —

It is related by some credible historians, that Luynes, the great favourite & minister of Lewis 13th of France, the first raiser of the house of Luynes, insinuated himself with his young Sovereign in the beginning, by his art & skill in taming & bringing into subjection, Falcons & other birds, among which, the great Shrike or Butcher-bird is particularly noticed. M: T. —

Red backed Shrike

found in Russia, tho' not in Sibiria, also in Sweden, some say in Louisiana, supposed as well as the great one, to be found in Norway, both there having a name, the first called Klavert, this ~~last~~ Hanverk, appears in Italy in Spring, returns in autumn. Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 240. –

not uncommon near London, nests have been taken in the fields about Marybone & Paddington M. T. –

The Red-backed Shrike is migratory in Sweden & returns there in April; makes its nest of the form of a cup with amazing art, of Wool, soft dry grasses, the young long of being able to fly, are principally fed by the female, chiefly with insects, of Hymenopterous kinds sometimes with wasps & hornets, the hen defends her nest stoutly, tho' timid at other times, this ~~young~~ species feeds more on insects, than young birds. Mr. Pennant from Mr. Sedman, see Suppl.t to Arctic Zoology p: 60.

common in France, stays only the Summer in England, Lath.: Suppl.t to Synop: p: 52.

A black spotted specimen was killed in the neighbourhood of Bishop Auckland in the County of Durham, about the end of December, 1789 –

Wallis says in Northumberl.d they mostly build in Hollies & in black or White Thorns vol:1, p:316.

Buffon supposes the Woodchat to be a mere variety of the preceding or Red-backed Shrike. is not in Linneus's <u>Systema Nat:</u> –

A scarce bird in most parts of this Island M: T:.
never met with by Mr. Latham, suppl.t to Synopsis in
note to index of Engl: Birds p: ~~283~~. 283. — this, it should
seem from the figures, would with more propriety be called
the red-backed Butcher-bird or Shrike than the preceed=
=ding ~~than the~~ Lanius collurio M: T:. —

Raven –

Inhabits as far North as Finmark, Iceland & Greenland also the ~~Northern~~ Southern parts of Kamtschatka, Russia & Sibiria, also Newfoundland & as low as Virginia & Carolina. Penn.t Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 246. –

found in the Sandwich Isles in the village of Kakooe, also at ~~they~~ Onhyhee, supposed to be reverenced there. Goldsmith says it not only can speak, but he has heard it sing a song distinctly & clearly. Lath.m Suppl.t to Synop: p. 74.

are pretty common about London & protected as being of great service in destroying carrion & other offals of that great metropolis; a vulgar report is current there, that there is an act of parliament inflicting a penalty on those, that destroy them, but believe it is without foundation – the Raven is a very hardy bird regardless of the season, Morton in his Northamptonshire mentions one, that at Pyghely in that county ~~a Raven~~ laid eggs & hatched them at Christmas

Jackdaws — Chough —

Morton in his Northamptonshire says, that in a Jackdaw's nest in Winwick steeple, white Jackdaws were hatched 3 years successively, their very bills & claws were white, see page 437. —

their eggs are paler, smaller & have fewer spots on them, than those of Crows. Lath. Syn. op: vol. 1, pt. 1, p. 378. —

— few flocks of rooks are without some jack-daws in their company.

Buffon speaks of another species known in France of a deeper black, which he calls the Choucas & says the English call it a chough, probably confounding it with the name of the Cornish chough, never heard of above one species being ever seen in Britain, the black one is probably only a variety. — Sibbald somewhere mentions a chough in Scotland different from the Cornish, but imagine it must either have been an occasional visiter or a variety only of some of the crow tribe, as no such bird has ever been taken notice of by modern naturalists, who have travelled into Scotland M. T. —

Inhabits as far north as Sandmor & sometimes seen in the Feroe Islands, leaves Swoland & east Gothland in autumn, winters at Upsal, common over all Russia & west of Sibiria, a few beyond Lake Baikal, migratory unless in South Russia Penn. Brit. Zool. vol. 2, p. 251, often builds in deserted nests of Woodpeckers according to Mr Sedman Suppl. to Brit. Zool. p. 61. —

Chough

I found also in Dorsetshire, as I have been assured by a Gentleman of that County, M: T:. & likewise in Devonshire; one sent me from Dorset. 1787, M.T. — particularly in Scotland about the furthest parts of Glenlion & near Atchmore, see Mr. Pennant's Scotch Tour 8vo 1769, p:278. — also in the Island of Cransay, see Mr. Pennant's Tour to Scotland & the Hebrides, made in 1772, p:271. — had one sent me from the Isle of Wight abt. 1774, M: T:. — are very easily tamed, are very docile, had one tame several years, it was at last drowned in a reservoir for water in the garden. M: T:

I apprehend those with black legs are a variety, if not a distinct species, probably the Corvus Pyrrhocorax of Linnæus, & of Brisson, le Choucas des Alpes, vol:2, p:30, ~~fig~~ tab:1, fig:2 M: T:. —

Jackdaw

it has been said to have acquired its latin name Monedula a monendo or admonishing, as being a bird of augury & by some of our superstitious vulgar at this day is judged a bird of ill omen, as well as the magpie. M: T:.

I have one, that has several deep-brown feathers in the wings, I imagine only an accidental variety. M: T:. —

Cornish Chough or Daw. —

Cornish choughs abound & breed on Beachy-head & on all the cliffs on the Sussex Coast. White's Nat: hist: of Selborne p: 97.

common about the height of the southern latitude of Sibiria, also about Mount Caucasus & in Persia, the bill & legs black in young birds, found also in Astragan, eggs larger than those of a Jackdaw, of a cinereous white, marked with irregular dusky blotches. Suppl.t to Lath.s Synop: p: 83. —

"The ground of the egg in Mr Lewen appears rather of a greenish white.

Hooded Crow – Pen. 191

Inhabits Europe as high as the Ferroe Isles & Lapmark, common in Russia & Siberia but not beyond the Lena migrates with ~~to~~ most of the crow kind & winters at Woronesch this species extend South to Italy & even to Syria. Pennt. Brit: Zool: vol: 2, p: 231. –

Mr Bedman says when it leaves Swedland in winter, it goes to Upland farther north & escapes the hard weather there. Supplt. to Pennt. Brit: Zool: p. 61. –

– Wallis in his Northb. vol 1 p: 318 says in that County they build mostly in Alder trees & generally lay only four eggs, they are gregarious birds. –

found with several others of this genus at Aleppo, also aft. Lake Baikal & many other parts of Asia, common in Indostan. Lath. Supplt. to Synopsi: p: 77.

Magpie.

visits Hudson's bay, called there One-ta-keer-tske, it migrates from thence, found as high north in Europe, as Wardhuys in lat. 71 1/2 swarms in the temperate parts of Russia, common in Siberia & as far as Kamtschatka. Penn.ts Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 247. —

Called in some parts of Scotland a Lint-White & in some parts of Kent a Hagester, See Ray's East & South country words. —

— Dr. Rutty, in his natural history of the County of Dublin says, that the magpie was a stranger in Ireland till the latter end of James the second's reign & was thought to have been first drove there by a strong wind. vol: 1, p: 308.

In 1767 a ~~magpie~~ magpye at Mr Longstaffs at the Wham Co Durham sat on ~~six~~ 7 eggs in a tree during the great storm that year in January & hatched 5 young ones. —

is in bad repute for destroying partridges & other game & in many places is proscribed & has a reward set on its head, as well as the Jay & common crow. —
has commonly seven or eight young ones at a time.

found at Aleppo, near Lake Baikal & even in China, a specimen brought from thence in the possession of Sr. Jos: Banks, smaller than the European. Lath.s Synop: p: 80.
A variety of a dirty sooty white is figured by Dr. Sparman in his Museum Carlsonianum No. 43 & said to be frequently seen in Swedn. as the feathers seem loose & rough, rather thinks it a variation occasioned by disease. —

In ~~Sept~~ Aug.st 1789, a magpie's nest was taken in an orchard be=
=longing to Mr. Tanner of Iverton near Bath, with 4 young ones,
3 of which were cream-coloured with white bills, tails & legs, the 4th of the natural complection. —

it is esteemed by the superstitious vulgar a bird of ill omen, as well as the jackdaw & I believe in some places the jay. — ~~Mr Pedman says that in Sweden Jackdaws frequently build in deserted nests of Woodpeckers.~~

a magpie entirely white, except a few feathers in the tail, was shot at Mavreaton in Derbyshire. —

Jay

— found as high as Sandwich, not migratory, common in the woods of Russia & Siberia, but not beyond the Lena. Pennt. Brit: Zool: vol: 2, p: 252. —

Mr Pedman says the Jay is eat in Sweden. Suppl.t to Pennt. Brit: Zool: p: 61. —

found at Aleppo; probably in China, as figured in the paintings of that country; in Aragon called a Jay the same as in England, is eat in the former country Lath. Suppl.t to Synop: p: 79. N.B. in the Zool: Aragonica, it is called Gay. See p: 72..

jays build chiefly in woods, making their nests of sticks, fibres of grass & tender twigs, the eggs are the size of pigeons. Lath. Synop: vol. 2 pt. 1 p. 385.
are far from being very common in many parts of Britain. M: T. —

Jay - Peu. 194

Carrion

They are much rarer than rooks, perhaps owing to the price laid on their heads, on account of the mischief they do, are I believe not often found gregarious or in flocks together, tho' sometimes intermix with Rooks &c. – their cry very different from the rooks, much more harsh & disagreeable & the Country people still, as in Virgil's days, look on it as foreboding rain.

The carrion crow usually builds in tall trees, are frequently seen in pairs & said to remain constant for life. Lath: Synop: vol: 1, pt: 1, p: 370. —

In the summer of 1786, a crow's nest was taken by a servant of Mr. Peers at Bryncoch in Denbighshire, containing 3 young ones, two of the usual colour, but one milk-white.

Mr Bedman says it is never seen farther north in Sweden than Wor= =cester Lat: 48 degrees 4th minutes. Suppl: to Penn: Brit: Zool: p: 61.

These feathers are of a young rook taken in Spring 1784 at Burton-Constable in Holderness, Yorkshire, it was entirely of that color, the eyes were white, 4 of the common color were found in the nest with it. M: T. —

In May 1783 a young Rook was shot at Wyclife, in which the greater coverts of the quill-feathers in both wings were nearly quite white, the 6th quill-feather was mixed, white & black, had also some white feathers near the throat; a pied Rook was shot in Lancashire, the 3 first feathers in each wing were white the whole length & at the back of them 3 of the covert feathers of the same color, the throat & head white as snow, all the rest black, but the legs, which were of a dullish white. — not unfrequently found quite white, have one totally so, bill & leggs the same. M: T. —

They sometimes build at irregular seasons, in the month of November 1784 a nest of young Rooks was found nearly full-fledged in a Rookery belonging to the Revd. Mr. Wilson of Somersham in Huntingdonshire, they were hatched when the old bird & her nest were covered with snow. — Some young crows were taken out of a nest at Newhiker near Carlisle in January 1763. —

The distinction most to be relied on between the Rook & the Carrion Crow, as mentioned before in the article of the latter, consists in the upper mandible, see in the Carrion Crow. page 188.

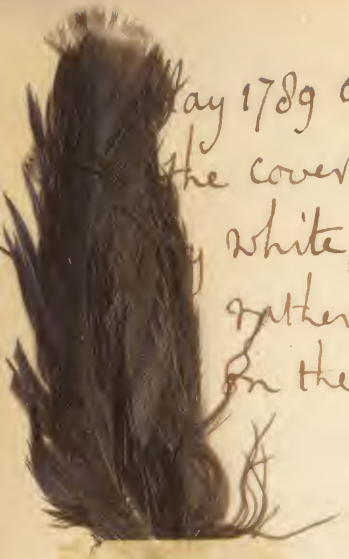
Where rooks have been destroyed, the crops of corn have been found to be much injured. — When young, ~~are~~ nestlings or branchers, are not bad food & when in pies & properly dressed, taste much like Pigeons & not easily to be distinguished, as being soaked in milk, they lose much of their blackness.

According to Mr. Buffon, few rooks build in France & the greatest part quit that country in summer; I have however seen many nests of them in French Flanders. M. S.

Not seen in Sweden, except in the southern parts of Scania & the Island of Oeland according to Mr Oechman, scarce in Denmark, common in Russia & West Siberia, not in the east, migrate in March to Woronezh & mingle with the Crows, Pennt. Arct. Zool. vol. 2, p. 251 & Suppl.t to do. p. 61.

Common about Astrachan, not found in America. Lath. Suppl.t to Synopsis p. 76. —

Mr White mentions two rooks milkwhite found in one nest near Selborne, were unfortunately destroyed before they could fly, their bills, legs, feet & claws were perfectly white nat. hist. of Selborne p. 9



May 1789 a young rook was shot at Wycliffe, which
the coverts of the wings both great & small tipped with a kind
of white, & also most of the feathers of the back, tho
rather of a darker hue, see specimen of the coverts
on the side.

In the Newcastle paper of March 29, 1783, was the following sin=
=gular paragraph, "a pair of Crows (I suppose Rooks) have
built their nest upon the spire above the vane, on the exchang
& are steady in compleating it, tho' much ajrailed by other
crows; what makes it more remarkable, is, the iron rod, whereto
the vane is fixed, goes thro' the center of the nest & turns with
every change of wind." the same paper related, that young
birds were observed in it, the first week in May, which flew
the latter end of that month. — See a figure of it opposite. —
in Decr. 1786 a couple of crows were said to have built a nest
upon the pinnacle of one of the spires in Newcastle, whether the
same or no, not said; probably came to nothing at that
~~inc~~ inclement season of the year. M: T: —
Mr Brand in his history of Newcastle, vol: 1: p: 30, says that a pair of
crows again built a nest on the spire of the exchange as before, in the
year 1784, supposed the same, but it was pulled to pieces by other crows
before it was finished, they built again in 1785, 86, 87 & 88 & every year
succeeded in hatching & rearing their young. —
Commonly in England called a Royston Crow; as being often
seen about Royston; also by many a Manks Crow, being fre=
=quent in the Isle of Man, where they are said to breed, they
are birds of passage in France, where they seldom build, nor
in England; are supposed to breed chiefly in the North of Europe
or in mountainous places, very common in French Flanders
at least in winter. M: T: —

Seldom seen in the South of England or near London, except
in severe winters; once saw some in Hyde-Park. M: T: —

on the 21st of January 1761, a Raven's nest was taken with young ones quite fledged in a tree, on the grounds belonging to Mr. Johnson of Gedney in Lincolnshire. –

Sometimes are found quite White; frequently by age have some White feathers M:T. –

are very docile when tamed & will imitate very exactly, the barking of a dog &c, some say, they will learn to talk plain. M:T.

the Raven lays 5 or 6 eggs of a pale, bluish color, spotted with brown. Lath. Synop: vol: 1, pt. 1, p: 368. – not common in the North of England, yet have known nests in the North of Yorkshire, particularly one or two in my neighbourhood in 1785. M:T. –

– Frequently in the North of England called Dopes. –

the carrion Crow differs principally from the Rook in having the upper mandible longer sharper & more curved. M:T.

Found in New York & Hudsons bay, never migrates from New York, called there Hakasen also found in Pensilvania & New Jersey, very rare in Sweden, Linnaeus gives only one instance of its being killed there, yet found in Drontheim diocese in Norway & in the Feroe Isles, scarce in Russia & only in the north, more common in Sibiria, observed also at Botany bay & Philippine Isles & at New Holland. Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 247. –

found also at Nootka sound, where it is called Kaenne or Koenai probably from its cry, not found in Ireland, the bill rather stronger & more intensely black than in the Rook, the ends of the tail feathers acute, but broad & rounded in the Rook. suppl. to Lath. Syn: p: 76 &c.

The name of black-billed or black-nebbed ~~crows~~ in the north given to the carrion crows, is very improper, as there is very little difference, if any, in the colour of their bills, of the rooks if compared together, tho' at a distance there may appear some from the circumstance of the small feathers at the base of the bill in rooks being generally worn down to the stumps by their frequently thrusting their bills into the ground in search of worms, the larvæ of the Cock-chafers &c. All: S:—

Little Owl

Inhabits from Hudson's bay to New York, called by the natives Shipmosfish, lives among pines, builds half way up the tree, lays 2 eggs, solitary in the day. very active mouse-catcher at night, frequent in Rupert, less so in Siberia Penn.t ~~Brit~~ Arct. Zool. vol. 2, p. 237. –

Mr Pennant in his Suppl. to his Arctic Zoology p. 86, says, that the voice of the little Owl is a most acute whistle, by the imitation of which, small birds are readily collected together, it appears in Sweden with the first rays of the Sun.

That in Hudson's bay seems a variety, as it differs in size & weight, weighing 4 ounces & ½, length 8 inches & ½ breadth 20. Lath.s Suppl.t to Synop. p. 48. –

The Germans bring over these owls with their falcons to decoy Birds like the Italians. I bought one once of the persons who brought over Hawks for the Earl of Orford. M:T:

It makes its nest in the holes of rocks, old walls & the like in the most retired places, laying five eggs, spotted with white & a yellowish color. M:T:

Brown Owl.

Inhabits Newfoundland, Sweden & Norway, rare in Russia, unknown in Siberia. Pennt. Arct. Zool. vol. 2, p. 236. —

Mr. Latham thinks this the Strix Stridula of Linnæus & that by the Strix Ulula, he probably meant the short-eared Owl, see that article. —

is it as yet sufficiently ascertained, that this & the preceding species differ otherwise than in sex only? Mr Latham seems to incline to this opinion. M. T. —

White or Brown Owl

called in the North of England, as well as several of the other Species, Hullotes. –

common in the northern & southern parts of America. ~~seen as high as the mountains in the day Centre of~~ Groenland, ~~in Europe~~ inhabits Tartary, rare in Sweden & scarce found farther North. Penn. to Arct: Zool: vol: 2. p: 234.

Said to inhabit Astrachan & found on Chinese pain=tings, in Hindostan called Ullu & in the Persian language Bum. Latham's Suppl. to Synop: p. 47.

Long Eared Owl.

weight of a male at Hudson's bay is 8 ounces & $\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 28 inches. Lathamis Suppl.t to Synopsis p: 42.

Observed by Mr. Hutchins about Severn Settlement in Hudson's bay, Called here ~~Crush~~ lives in woods far from the sea, searches its prey by night, approaches the tents of the inhabitants & is very clamorous, builds in trees, lays 4 white eggs in April, never migrates from thence: Inhabits Sweden & the northern & southern parts of Russia & East of Siberia & as far South as Astrachan & even Egypt. Penn.t Arct. Zool: vol: 2, p: 229. —

These birds seldom make a nest for themselves, mostly making use of an Old Magpie's or Buzzard's nest, they mostly lay 4 or 5 eggs. Lath.t Synop: vol: 1, pt 1, p: 121.

Shorthead Owl —

This species is extremely fierce, one being shot by a Gentleman in Derbyshire & lamed in the wing, on his approaching it, flew at him with surprizing fury, nor could he take it up, till he had dispatched it with his Gun. —

Short Eared Owl.

Inhabits the woods near Chateau-bay on the Labrador Coast, is also found in the Falkland Islands, & so probably is a native of both N: & S: America, called Mouse-Hawk in Hudson's bay, found in the Orkneys also in Sweden & Norway & as high as Iceland. Penn: Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 230. ~~[illegible]~~ breeds on the ground with dry grass at Hudsons bay, lays 4 white eggs, departs from thence to the south in September. Latham's Suppl: to Synop: p: 43. — have been informed this species is in some places called the Woodcock-Owl from the circumstance here mentioned of migrating at the same time. believe Mr: Pennant, the author of this work, was the first, who ascertained this species to exist in Britain, tho far from uncommon in some parts of the year: M: T: — Mr Pennant in his Suppl: to his Arctic Zoology p, 89 suspects this is the same bird as has been described under the name of La Chouette by Buffon, but figured in his planches enluminees, under that of Moyen Duc. —

Mr Pennant in his Arctic Zoology vol: 2, p: 230 confirms what is before said of its migrating with the woodcock, he apprehends also that it used to be confounded with the Smooth-headed Owls, as the ears are seldom apparent, but as it sits on the ground & looks about: sketch.

At a village called Helgay, near Market-downham in Norfolk, The inhabitants generally once in 6 or 7 years are much infested by incredible numbers of field-mice, which do much mischief, but as certain as this happens, a prodigious flight of owls, supposed from Norway, are sure to arrive & remain till the whole of this mis=chievous brood are destroyed, the parishioners pay almost as much respect to them, as the Egyptians did to the Ibis & will not at any rate annoy them, tho they are as tame as Pigeons. they are day-birds & far more beautiful than the common owls, have pretty long ears & in other respects their heads resemble much that of a cat; they middle with nothing but mice & constantly return, when their business is completed; is it not probable this is the Short-eared owl, as it is a migrating species, feeds upon mice & flies about frequently in the day, at least in the Orkneys, according to Mr Pennant? the village of Helgay is situated in a Peninsula, not consisting of more than 1000 acres. —

Some think this is the Strix Ulula of Linnaeus & that he had not perceived its very small horns, which consist only of one feather each. M. J. —

Short Eared

In every species of owl yet known, of which there are forty at least in the old & new Continent, the external edge of one or more of the outer quill-feathers is always found serrated or fringed. M: T. —

Common in Kamtschatka & even extends to the Arctic regions, often in the former inclines to white, is found as low as Astrachan, Penn. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 229. —

Mostly a Native of Scandinavia particularly Norway & Iceland, a Variety or very similar species inhabits about Hudson's bay. Mr Latham says the Eagle-owl, as he has been informed, had been seen in Kent in 1770. —

December 29, 1783, an Eagle-owl was shot at Herstmonceux near Lewes in Sussex, by the gamekeeper of the Revd Mr Hare. — — has also been shot in Scotland in the ~~Borders~~ Shire of Fife. — see Mr Pennant's Scotch tour 8vo 1769 p: 278. — ~~Mr Latham gives a portrait that he transcribed it~~

Some Observations on the Cuckoo, abridged from Mr. Jenner's account of its natural history in Phil: transactions vol: 78 for the year 1788 p.t 2.

The Cuckoo arrives in Gloucestershire about the 17th of April, the male only proclaims its arrival by its well-known song, the note of the female is very different, resembling most the cry of the Dab-chick; they never pair, 3 or 4 males are often seen about one female & contending for her favours, she does not begin to lay till some weeks after her arrival, no egg was ever seen by Mr. Jenner till after the middle of May; the birds known by Mr J: to have been entrusted by the parent Cuckoo with the care of her eggs, were the Hedge-sparrow, Water-wagtail, Tit-lark, Yellow-Hammer, green-linnet & Whinchat, most commonly the 3 first & most partial of all to the Hedge-sparrow; this last bird commonly takes up 4 or 5 days in laying her eggs, during which the Cuckoo contrives to deposit her egg, not much larger than the others, among them, this frequently occasions some discomposure, whereby some of the eggs are often injured or thrown out & seldom above 2 or 3 hedge-sparrows are hatched with the young Cuckoo, which requires no larger time, Mr. Jenner never knew an instance of the Cuckoo's egg being injured or thrown out; the young Cuckoo almost as soon as hatched & while quite blind, contrives to turn out of the nest, the eggs or young birds, this she effects in the following curious manner, which Mr J: has frequently been an eye-witness of, with the assistance of her rump & wings she gets the bird or egg upon her back & making a lodgement for it by elevating her pinions, she clambers backwards with it up the side of the nest, till it reaches the top & then throws of her load with a jerk & quite disengages it from the nest & on finding her work compleated, falls back into the nest, if she fails in the first attempt, she repeats it, till the riddance is effected, the singularity of her shape seems wonderfully adapted for this purpose, for different from other birds, her back, when young, from the scapula downwards, is very broad with a considerable depression in the middle, seemingly framed by nature as a secure lodgement for the eggs or young birds; when about

12 days old, this cavity is filled up & the back becomes like that of other birds, this faculty of throwing out the other eggs or young birds seems to account for the Cuckoos depositing her eggs in the nest of birds so much smaller than herself, as otherwise the young Cuckoo would have much difficulty in clearing the nest, what is very singular is that the eggs, tho' they vary much in size, are very small for so large a bird & seldom larger than the hedge-sparrows, Mr. G. found some so light as to weigh only 43 grains & others 55, their colour also varies, some much resembling the eggs of the house-sparrow in ground & pencilling, some indistinctly covered with bran-coloured spots, others marked with irregular black lines resembling those of yellow-Hammers. Mr. G. observed two instances, where a Cuckoo had deposited two of her eggs in the same nest, one was in the year 1787, when on July 27, two young Cuckoos were hatched with a hedge-sparrow in one nest, in a few hours the contest began between the 2 Cuckoos, which continued undetermined till the next afternoon, when one of them somewhat superior in size turned out the other with the young hedge-sparrow & an unhatched egg; the contest between them was remarkable, each carrying the other on it's back several times to the top of the nest & then sunk down again oppressed by the weight till at last after various efforts, the strongest prevailed & became the sole nursling of the foster-hedge-sparrow. — the cause of the Cuckoo's not performing herself the rights of incubation Mr. G. judges, does not at all proceed from any defect in her make, as conjectured by many, as several

other birds well known to hatch their own eggs, are formed simi=
=lar; but most probably happens on account of the short resi=
=dence of the old birds here, not long enough to afford time for
the young ones to fly: the female Cuckoo on dissection seems
to be very full of eggs & by dropping one almost daily in separate
nests for a considerable time in the same manner as birds
are known to do, where the eggs are taken away as soon as
hatched, probably continues laying long: Mr. J: observed in a
Cuckoo killed just as she began to lay, nearly the same appea=
=rance as in a common hen, in each, was an egg perfectly
formed & ready for exclusion & in the ovarium a large
cluster gradually advanced from a very diminutive size to
one full formed; the appearance of one killed July 3 was
very different, in it could be traced a great number of mem=
=branes, which had discharged yolks into the oviduct Lone
appeared, as if it had parted with the yolk on that very day,
the ovarium still exhibited a cluster of enlarged eggs, but
the most forward scarcely larger than a mustard seed; Mr. J:
does not mean, that all these eggs, which swell in the ovarium
in the approach of the breeding season come to perfection, but as
it is observed in birds on the destruction of their eggs, after the
compleat number is laid, that they begin immediately to
produce a fresh sett, which would not have happened had the
former succeeded, it appears, that birds can bring forward or keep
back their eggs (under certain limitations) to lay at any time
during the season, when not interrupted by incubation or bringing

up their young; but the Cuckoo not having these interrupti=
=ons, goes on laying from the time she begins, till her departu
tho' Mr. G. never saw an old Cuckoo here after July 7, yet has know
an instance of one of their eggs being hatched in a hedge-spar=
=row's nest as late as the 15th; that they continue to lay till
their departure, seems fairly proved from the appearance
on dissection of the female Cuckoo on the 8th of July: are when
in the nest, remarkably fierce, soon irritated & throw themselves
on their backs like birds of prey & peck at any thing with
vehemence & make a hissing noise with a heavy motion of
the body; the growth is uncommonly rapid; the chirp plain=
=tive, but not acquired from the foster parent, being the
same in those hatched in different nests & it never acquires
its adult note during its stay here; the contents of its stomach
are of various kinds, not only animal substances, but
vegetables & seeds of vegetables; it is usually fed by the Tit=
=lark with grass-hoppers; a singular ball from the size of
a pea to that of of a nutmeg seemingly of horse-hair is fre=
=quently found in the stomach of the young Cuckoo, supposed
to be swallowed when a nestling & probably supplied from the
inside covering of the nest; there seems no precise time for the
departure of the young Cuckoos, probably go off in succession,
when capable to take care of themselves, they stay till they
become nearly as large as old ones, nor does the fostering care

In the Newcastle paper of Saturday Dec: 6, 1788 in the Country article, asserts as a proof of the remarkable mildness of the preceding autumnal season, that a Cuckoo was heard as late as the 19th of Novr., if this be true, it will be a strong corroboration of the opinion of those, who believe that some part at least don't leave the kingdom in winter, but remain in a state of torpidity, from which they are sometimes roused by unusual genial weather. — A Gentleman thought he saw a Cuckoo in the north of Yorkshire Jan: 31, 1789, it was a remarkable warm, springlike day, if he was not mistaken, this would be another strong argument for the torpidity in winter of this singular genus. M. T. —

It was positively asserted & said to be on good authority, that the Cuckoo was heard to sing in the parish of Henley Bucks, about the middle of January 1790, the weather being uncommonly mild, a further confirmation of the above. —

The same year, the Cuckoo was said to have been seen at Egremont in Cumberland very early in February.

Mr. White says he saw in Sussex several Cuckoos skimming over a large pond & after some observation, found they were feeding on the libellulæ or dragon-flies, some they caught, as they settled on the weeds & some on the wing. Nat: hist: of Selborne p: 134. –

Mons.r Heriſant a French anatomist was persuaded he had discovered the reason, Why the Cuckoo does not hatch her own eggs, the impediment according to him arises from the crop or Craw not lying before the Sternum, as in the gallinæ, columbæ &c. at the bottom of the neck, but immediately behind it, on & over the bowels, so as to make a large protuberance on the belly, which he thought made incubation very inconvenient, but as the Ferrous & some other birds that are well known to sitt upon their eggs, are formed in the same manner; this can scarce be the true cause of this surprising Phenomenon. see White's nat: hist: of Selborne p: 208-9.

of the hedge-sparrow cease, then, Mr. J: having frequently seen the cuckoo of such a size, that the hedge-sparrow has perched on its back or half expanded wing to gain sufficient elevation to put the food into its mouth; if they did not go ~~often~~ off in succession, the young cuckoos I mean, they would appear in great num=bers about the middle of August, being found in great plenty in the nestling state, since all must have then quit=ted the nest, but this is not the case, as they appear not more numerous at any season, than the parent birds in May & June.

Mr. Latham says the eggs are not much larger than those of the Nightingale, but longer in proportion, of a greyish white marked with some spots of dull & others of a darker violet-brown. See Synopsis vol: 1, pt. 2, p: 510, afterwards in his suppl^t. p: 98, he says the eggs in the Portland museum were near the colour of the hedge-sparrow's, mottled with ferrugineous purple.—

Mrs. Piozzi in her letters on her travels into Italy, vol: 2 p: 150, mentions she heard the cuckoo sing at Ottricoli between Rome & Ancona & it appeared to be in a much shriller & sharper note, than usual in England: Nore might not this be caused by the superior clearness of atmosphere & thinness of air? M: J:—

The Cuckoo was thrice heard by Mr Latham at Midnight, once very distinctly in his own garden between 11 & 12, May 10, 1783, they were all moonlight nights. See Synopsis vol:1, pt. 2, p:512 & Suppl.t to do. p:9

Mr Latham says the time of the Cuckoo's arrival in most places is almost to a certainty the 10th. or 12th. of April, the males arrive first; of the birds of the first year, scarce two are alike & in one sent him in 1787 by Mr. Boys of Sandwich, the ground colour of which was of a brownish blue, now & then a bird has been seen on its first coming, in which the ferrugineous color was yet manifest on the upper parts, probably extends to India as seen in paintings from thence Supp.lt to Synopsis p:98. –
In the north of England are seldom heard till the middle of April & frequently not till May, are not seen in Spain before April, if an old Spanish proverb may be credited A dias tres de Abril el Cuclillo ha de venir, si no veniere a ocho, ò es preso, è muerto, which is, on the third of April ~~ought~~ the Cuckoo should arrive, if it comes not the eighth, it is either taken or dead. M: J:. –

Inhabits all Europe as far as Saltens Fogderie in Nor=
=way within the Arctic circle & even to Lappen in Fin=
=mark, it is found equally high in Asia & extends as far
east as Kamtschatka, in all places, retains its singular
note & still more singular way of laying its eggs in the
nests of small birds & deserting them: it arrives in the
northern & eastern parts of Asia about the tenth of June.
See Penn.ts Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 266. —

The Cuckoo according to Mr. White has some choice in
regard to the nests she deposits her eggs in, being almost
always in those of soft-billed birds & such as are insecti=
=vorous, in his neighbourhood they have never been found
but in those of the Wagtail, Hedge-sparrow, Hit-lark, White-
-throat & red-breast, he thinks Ray must have been
misinformed, when he says they have been found in
those of Ring-doves & Chaffinches. Nat: hist: of Selborne
p: 123.

N.B. The above seems partly confirmed by Mr. Jenner's curious
account above, but not universally, as they are said sometimes
to deposit their eggs in those of the yellow-hammer & green-linnet
which are not soft-billed birds, perhaps they were not reared. M: T: —
see a few leaves above.

My worthy friend, that ingenious & learned naturalist Mr. Daines Barrington mentions in his miscellanies p: 255 many instances where Cuckoos have been known to build & bring up their young themselves, among others the following from Dr. Derham's Mss. "The Rev. Mr. Stafford was walking in Bldsop (perhaps Eldsop) Dale Derbyshire, & saw a Cuckoo rise from its nest; which was on the stump of a tree, that had been some time felled; in this were two young Cuckoos, one of which he fastened to the ground with a peg & line & very frequently for many days beheld the old Cuckoo feed there her young ones!" – he mentions also two other instances of Cuckoos nests with young ones, fed by the parent birds, one within 4 miles of London, the other in Merionethshire; he says being once in Hertfordshire a Girl brought a young Cuckoo to him, who being asked, what sort of bird it was fed by, replied by such another, only somewhat larger. – these assertions however they may show accidental instances of their making nests, are not sufficient against the very many instances of their being brought up by other birds, to be any ways able to prove it to be their

usual practice; tho Dr. Hunter, he says, on dissection, found no apparent reason to judge of any incapacity for that function, as many have imagined, but found the hen Cuckoo to all appearance as well formed for incubation as any other bird. —

The Cuckoo frequently varies in its plumage, have seen one with much white about the head & neck. — the Cuckoo grows extremely fat in a cage, but commonly perishes, when the severe weather commences; have tried several, but all died before the end of autumn. M: T. —

Willoughby relates from one John Faber, that a Cuckoo was once taken in winter, which lived with him two years. see Barrington's Miscl: p: 250. — Mr B. also asserts that he was told by a shopkeeper in Holborn, that he once kept a Cuckoo 2 years, he himself relates he saw two brought up by hand, that survived till March. see ibid p: 257. —

The wings of the Cock are bluer than in the Hen & the bill & the Irides more yellow. M: T.

— is one of the few birds more beautiful in the rest feathers, than when arrived to maturity M T.

Mr Barrington in favor of their being in a torpid state during winter, asserts, that an old woman who sold greens in Newgate market assured her customers, that she once reared a young cuckoo, which disappearing during winter, was supposed to be dead, but made its appearance again in Spring. Barrington's Misc: p: 257.

In the Morning Chronicle of Aug: 29, 1787 a Gentleman of Lombard street was said to have preserved a Cuckoo in his house for two years. —

Wryneck

Extends over all Russia & Sibiria even to Kamtschatka, found in Sweden & in Norway as high as Drontheim & probably migrates as far as the Cuckoo. Pennt. Arct: Zool: p.267.

Mr Latham thinks the bird mentioned by Kolben, at the cape under the name of Long-tongue, was a Wryneck. Lath. Suppl. to Synop. p: 103. –

The Certhia muraria, the Wall-creeper, tho' said by some Naturalists to have been formerly seen in England, I believe was an error, at least it never has been seen by any modern naturalists here, it is extremely scarce in France & Italy; I have one Specimen, the only one I ever saw. M: T:—

Hoopoe

in Kent, but the old birds were not observed, Sepp figures the nest in the hollow of a tree, composed of soft bents & smooth within, the eggs 4 in number, of a bluish white, marked with pale brown spots, seen every year at Gibraltar in small flocks, ten or twelve in March called from thence March-Locks, supposed to come from Africa, rest only a few ~~nett~~ hours & fly north, succeeded by other flocks; supposed to inhabit both India & China, as found in their paintings. Lath. Suppt. to Syn. p. p. 123 — the nests have a soft lining of moss, wool, leaves, feathers &c, & is said to have two or 3 broods in a year, often makes use of holes in trees &c made by other birds. Lath. Syn. vol. 1, pt. 2, p. 689. —

According to Mr Latham vol. 1 pt. 2, has been seen in the Orkneys. — not unfrequently seen in French & Austrian Flanders, saw one myself at Cambray about the year 1700. M. T. —

is often seen in the Isle of Thanet, has been known to build in England viz in Hampshire, at Selborne near Alton, but being disturbed quitted its nest. — ~~[illegible]~~ — 2 or 3 Hoopoes were shot near Margate in Kent, in the autumn of 1779. — is very common in Spain. — one was shot at Headlam near Staindrop in the Bishoprick of Durham September 1783, I think a female. — another was sent me from Holderness in the same month & year, where many had been seen; probably drove from Flanders or Germany by the violent tempestuous weather & storms, that were about that time. a 3 was shot the same month at Cam near Dursley in Gloucestershire. M. T.

one would almost judge by Wallis's Northb. vol. 1, p. 334, that it annually bred there, he says, "it comes in the spring & departs in autumn", I much think it does not breed there, but perhaps is an early breeder & may be seen there in July & August, at which time it has been frequently seen in various parts of Britain. M. T. — some varieties are mentioned in Latham, particularly one seen by Giorni at Florence & on the Alps, which had the crest bordered with sky-blue. —

Mr. Latham says they have seldom more than 7 eggs & ~~seldom~~ never 20, they are of an ash color, marked at the ends with spots & streaks of a deeper colour & the shell pretty hard, Lath. Synop: vol: 1, pt 2, p: 701. —

it also very frequently creeps up walls in search of small spiders & other insects. M. T. —

In Germany & some other parts of Europe, there are said to be two species or varieties differing only in size, but I never heard of more than one species in England. M. T. — found in Sweden which it never quits &c sometimes in Russia & Siberia ~~Pall.~~ Pall: Zool: vol: 2, p: 284. also at Sondmor in Norway & North America see ibid, & in N. America is also seen a variety somewhat larger. Lath. suppl. to Synop: p: 126.

Think the Hoopoe should not be sett down among the natives of Britain, as tho' a frequent, is far from a regular visiter of the British Isles. M. T.

Inhabits Europe as far as Sweden & extends south as far as Egypt & India, common in the southern deserts of Russia & Tartary, scarcer beyond the Ob, yet some seen beyond Lake Baikal, Pallas confirms the account of its filthy manners, says it chuses by preference putrid carcases to breed in & that in the privy of an uninhabited house in the suburbs of Tzaritzyn he himself had seen a nest, lays from 2 to 7 cinerdous eggs, often builds in hollow trees, holes in walls or on the ground, seldom has a nest of its own. Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2 p: 284. —

— Called in Sweden Hafsfogel or Soldier bird, not from its Crest, but from its repeating as it runs on the ground the words Opp, opp, opp, thrice; Opp in the Swedish signifies to arms, hence styled the omen of War, see Mr Cedman, as quoted by Mr Pennant suppl.t to Arctic: Zool. p: 62. —

the description of the tail underlined on the other side, is thus altered in Pennants Arct: Zool: vol: 2 p: 283 only ten feathers in the tail; black with a white crescent across the middle.

Mr Latham judges, that the Hoopoe is ~~oftener~~ to be met with, & even breeds oftener in England than is usually imagined; in the year 1783 two were shot near Orford in Suffolk in May & June, these had undoubtedly bred thereabouts, one in Epping forest, one in Surrey, & in 1786 a young one was brought him May 10, full-fledged, shot near Southfleet

Turn over

the eggs are 6 or 7 in number of a dirty white, dotted with nu=
=fous. Lath. Synop: vol: 1, p: 2, p: 648. —

I much suspect some mistake in this account of Dr. Plott, or that it was some other bird; they are very often seen in a small wood near my house & yet I never heard the least of the noise here mentioned. M: T: — Mr Ray, in a letter to Dr. Tancred Robinson, seems to think the bird alluded to by Plott to be, what he calls the Picus martius varius, I suppose the great spotted Woodpecker & says he had himself observed it making a cracking or snapping noise, see Ray's Philosophic: Letters. p: 163. —

Inhabits Canada & as far South as New-York & extends to the Western side of America, Kamtschatka, Sibiria & Russia, Sweden & Sondmer in Norway & does not migrate. Penn.t Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 281. – rather scarce in France, found in India, Mr Latham seems to suspect the American to be a distinct species, at least a black headed species is not uncommon at Hudson's bay in summer called Nemiscu-Apethaysh signifying Thunder, Lath.a Suppl.t to Synop: p: 117.

Saw once one with much red on its breast, it was killed in the North of Yorkshire M.S. – they are said often to vary much in size & some have suspected there are two species, a greater & a smaller, but believe this is without foundation, at least in Britain. M: S:.

Mr Latham says, it has at times, as he has been informed, a kind of whistle ~~at times~~ somewhat imitating that of a Man, which may be heard at some distance. See L.a Syn: as above, N: B: I never heard it. M: S:. –

This is, as well as the large, found to the Eastern parts of Siberia & as well as the other two as high North as Lapmark see Pennt's Arct: Zool. Vol: 2, p: 278. —

Have been assured by Mr Latham of Dartford, that he saw in the collection of the Dutchess Dowager of Portland at Bulstrode a Cock & Hen of the Picus villosus of Linnæus the Hairy woodpecker of Catesby vol: 1, p: 19, shot in Yorkshire never heard before any instance of this species being seen in England M: T. —

— one at least of the abovementioned specimens was sold at the Dutchess of Portland's sale May 11, 1786 in a lott with several other preserved birds to a Mr Walker for 7s 6d, it was No. 1692. M: T. — they were shot by Mr Bolton near Halifax who sent them to the Dutchess. Latham Suppl. to Synop: p: 108.

Hairy Wood-Pecker Pen. 299

Water Mottled

Buffon mentions having found a nest with six young ones in ~~a~~ an old decayed Asp-tree, 30 feet from the ground.-

pretty common in the North of England, some have been shot in the neighbourhood of Wycliffe, particularly one July 19, 1786. Ath.

Middle Spotted

found as high north as Lapmark & in Russia but not farther East. also in Denmark & Astrachan. Lath. Syn. pl. to Syng. p. 107.-

this is judged by Buffon & most naturalists to be only a variety of the former; Brisson indeed makes it a distinct species, rare in general in England.

The green woodpeckers are called by some of the country people in the North of Yorkshire Pickatrees M.T.

Mr Pedman says the green-wood-pecker frequently builds in the wooden steeples in Sweden, as well as in trees. —

Inhabits Europe as high north as Lapmark, where it is called Thiane, is found in Russia, but disappears towards Siberia. Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol:2, p: 277. —

They frequently, especially in the breeding season, have a note very like a man's laughing. M.T. —

Mr Latham says the eggs are greenish with small black spots. Lath. Synop. vol:1, pt2, p: 578.

Inhabits Europe as high as Lapmark & extends to the most eastern extremity of Siberia. Penn.ts Brit: Zool: vol:2, p:273.

Inhabits Astrachan & Russia, the eggs are figured by Sepp of a greyish white, mottled with minute dusky spots. Lath. Suppl.t to Synop: p:107.

Wryneck

it is esteemed a companion of the Cuckoo in many places & is in fact often seen with it & following it, most likely as pursuing the same living food & sometimes sharing with it, which seems probable, as it arrives nearly at the same time, tho' rather earlier, as most think; tho' perhaps without sufficient foun=dation, as the Cuckoo is not much noticed, till it is heard, which is not for some time, after its arrival — The Wry=neck is often called in the North, the Cuckoo's Maiden. — M:T:
in Wales & some parts sometimes the Cuckoo's-man Pennt: Brit: Zool: vol: 2 p: 267.

the eggs are said to be from 8 to 10 in number & not only trans=parent, but as white as ivory, Lath: Synop: vol: 2 pt: 2, p: 718. —

— I once had a nest of young ones brought me, which, tho' they freely received the food given them, died very soon; they frequently darted out their long tongues. M:T: — Latham says the young ones in the nest will hiss like snakes, I did not observe this in those mentioned above. M:T: —

The Swedes call it Gjöktyta or the bird which explains the Cuckoo, for the same reason probably, as the names mentioned before, Pennt: Brit: Zool: as quoted on leaf —

Have heard from pretty good authority, that the large black woodpecker (Picus Martius of Linnaeus) has been seen in the woods in Devonshire. M:T:—
Mr Latham ~~also~~ says, he has also heard once of this bird in the South of England.—
found in Rupia from St Petersburg to Bokotz east, & to Lapmark north, Lone in Kamtschatka Lath Syn. I. round: p:104.

Mr Latham acquaints me, he has been informed, no species of Woodpecker inhabits Ireland. M:T:—

Green Woodpecker

are said by some to be an exceeding good food & greatly to resemble the taste of a woodcock. N:B: have since tasted one, found it not bad eating, but seemed to have nothing of the flavour of the Woodcock. M:T:—
According to Mons: Buffon, almost all the Green-woodpeckers leave France in the Winter-season, returning in Spring, they seem in England to be as frequent in Winter as in Summer, probably the frosts, which are more intense there, occasion this difference. M:T:

said by Dupratz to be found in N. America, but it is much suspected; does not extend to Sweden & is even rare in Denmark, inhabits the temperate parts of Russia & Siberia, frequent about the Jenesei, but not further east.— the Tartars & Ostiacks use the feathers as a love-charm, they fling them into water & preserve those which swim, believing that any woman they touch with one of these feathers will immediately become enamoured with them. Penn.ts Arct. Zool. vol: 2, p: 280.

Mr Latham says, he saw a specimen brought from China, precisely the same, as the European, called there Ju-loang; he has also seen it exactly painted in drawings from India. Lath.s Suppl.t to Synop. p: 116.—

Used to be seen frequently on the banks of the Tees dividing Yorkshire from Durham, said to be much rarer there of late years, never saw it there myself. M.T.—

Humpfer

among other absurdities believed of this bird, is the foolish notion, that when hung from the top of the room, the bill will always turn to the North. M: D:—

Roller

the Roller is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful of the European birds, had a pair in high preservation sent me from Hamburgh by Dr: Bolten; I think in the year 1775. M: S:

According to Frisch, the Roller makes its nest in woods, where there is Birch, does not come to its perfect colour till the second year, flies in troops in autumn, it sometimes builds on the ground in holes & sometimes by sides of rivers, mostly two eggs only found, the nests generally filthy, from the young ones evacuating their excrements therein. Lath: Synop: vol: 1, pt: 1, p: 407. M: S:

This elegant bird is found not spread, but as it were in a stream from the southern parts of Norway to Barbary & Senegal, from the south of Russia to the neighbourhood of the Irtish only, southerly to Syria: arrives in Sweden with the Cuckoo, retires at the conclusion of harvest there, prefers

the Birch tree before any other for building in, where trees are wanting, forms its nest in clayey banks, Linnaeus says it lays 5 eggs, of clear green, sprinkled with innume=
=rable dark spots, feeds on fruits, acorns & insects, ~~feed~~ is a shy bird, but sometimes seen in company with crows & pies on the ploughlands picking up worms & grains of corn, Schwenckfelt says ~~it~~ autumn, it grows fat & is esteemed a delicacy; Mr. Adanson observed them in Senegal in flocks in September, so Imagines they winter there. Pennt. Brit: Zool: vol: 2, p: 254. — never observed to light on the ground ~~&~~ screams without ceasing. Lath. Suppt. to Syn: p: 85. —

Nutcracker

found as high as Sondmor, does not migrate, common in the pine-forests of Russia & Siberia & even Kamtschatka, nestles in the bodies of trees, which it perforates like a woodpecker. Pennt. Brit: Zool: vol: 2, p: 252. –

is said to build in holes of trees. Lath. Synop: vol 2, pt 2, p: 400.

received also a pair of Nutcrackers highly preserved from Dr. Bolten of Hamborough, the same year as the Rollers. M. J.

Comes late into Sweden & stays till the nuts are gathered, & not to be seen beyond Upland. Suppl. to Brit: Zool: p: 61. –

Muller mentions two varieties, one rufous, the other spotted black & white Lath. Suppl. to Synop: p: 82.

as the Starling is undoubtedly a bird, which has as much or more facility in imitating the human voice, than almost any other European bird & the word Sturnus undoubtedly is the usual Latin name for a Starling, am strongly induced to think Statius meant that bird & no other & by no means the common ~~red~~ partridge, as it seems highly improbable that bird should ever learn to speak, however the word Sturnus or Starna might possibly sometimes mean the common partridge.

M: T:—

Starling

Inhabit Europe as high as Salten in the diocese of Drontheim in Norway & in great numbers in Vesne Helgeland, in Feroe & Iceland, migrate from Norway, except a few, which lodge among the rocks near Stavanger, found in vast flocks in Russia & west of Sibiria, but scarce beyond the Jenisei, many migrate from England. Pennts. Brit: Zoology vol: 2, p:163. — some winter in Denmark & Scania according to Mr. Pedman. Suppl.t to ditto p:6

— Called in the North of England, Chepsters or Chep-Star=lings.

frequently in round holes made by woodpeckers in the trunks of trees. M: T: —

A Starling, whose head was black & the rest of the body white was found at Aberdaren, a small village in Caernarvonshire. Latham's Synop: ~~vol~~ vol: 2 p.t 1, p:4. —

The Starling affects to build its nest in hollows of rocks, ruinous edifices, pigeon-houses, hollows of trees, but seldom on branches, except in some cases when it has made use of an old Thrush's nest, but more often of a green-woodpecker's and like them really make no nest, placing only a mere covert of leaves & other dry materials whereon to lay their eggs, which are of ~~are~~ a greenish ash colour 5 or 6 in number, the young are of a dusky brown till first moult. Latham's Synop: Vol: 2, pt. 1, p: 2. —

Starling

I have had more than one, that spoke very intelligibly in a whispering manner, one in particular, long known at the Marlbro Coffeehouse London. M. T.

it is certain they frequent Pigeon-Coots in great numbers & are said to do much mischief; in what manner seems not clear; I greatly suspect the charge of sucking the eggs of Pidgeons is not well founded. M. T. —

White, pied & Grey Starlings have been seen. —

Roc Columba Oestr

I have another shot in this Kingdom, I believe a hen M.T.

Said by Mr Buffon, to be often seen in Burgundy with other ouzels. — the individual drawn by Mr Edwards & shot near Norwood, has been preserved many years & I believe still remains at Salter's Coffee-house Chelsea, tho' almost entirely spoilt by dust &c M.T. —

Mr Latham mentions another shot near Grantham now in possession of Sr Jos: Banks, Bt. P.R.S., he also says that one or more are almost annually shot every season near Ormskirk in Lancashire, one was shot there lately, by a Gaoler of fine specimen. It is said to breed between the rocks in South Russia.

Linnaeus says it is found in Lapland on the authority of Mr Adlerheim, appears annually in great flocks about the river Don & in Sibiria about the Irtish, where there are abundance of locusts & where it breeds between the rocks. Pennt. Arctic Zool: vol: 2, p: 334.

migratory, the breeding place in Europe not yet ascertained; one shot in a garden at Chester. Ibid. believe this last is the specimen I have think a hen, M.T.

The Blackbird inhabits Europe as high north as Drontheim in Norway, uncommon in Russia, except beyond the Uralian Chain & in the Western provinces, but about Woronezh this bird & the Hare don't appear till about the 17 or 18th of April. Pennt. Arct. Zool: vol: 2, p: 345.

Ring Ouzel

are said to breed in great abundance in the peak of Derbyshire & called there Tor-ouzels, withdraw in October & November & return in Spring. White's nat: hist: of Selborne p: 84. –

was sometimes called the Heath-Thrush in Craven, where they are very plenty on the moors, see a letter from Dr. Lister to Mr Ray, Ray's letters p: 140. —

Mr White says, that Ring-ouzels were so frequent some years since, about Lewes, in Sussex, that a person assured him he had shot 16 himself in one afternoon; they had not been observed there before, but some had appeared in that neighbourhood in autumn ever since. nat: hist: of Selborne p: 96. –

the crescent is not wanting in the females, but is much fainter, than in the males: the males sing a short note & loud, but it differs considerably from that of the common black-bird: they frequently breed in Derbyshire. the Rock-ouzel is thought by some, tho I believe erroneously, to be a distinct species; probably those so called, were young birds, not as yet having the white crescent. — a Hen Ring-ouzel or young Cock before moulting, am not clear which, was shot on the moors near Richmond in Yorkshire the 28th of Aug: 1782. M: S:, another quite like the former was shot on Scargill-moor Aug: 8, 1786. M: S:.

Water Ouzel

are said to build their nests on the ground at the foot of some bush like that of the common Blackbird, the eggs nearly the same & of like number. —

Inhabits Europe as high as Lapmark, not found in Russia or Sibiria, rare in France ~~formerly~~ as a passenger: found about Mount Caucasus & in Persia. Pennant's Brit: Zool: vol: 2, p: 344. —

one now in Mr. Latham's collection, was shot near Dartford in Kent, he adds varieties of this bird have been seen, some quite white & others spotted with white & one sort bigger than the common, spotted with white & without the crescent, said to come annually into Lorrain very fat. Lath: Synop. vol: 2 p: 1, p: 57. — may not this last be a variety & which in some parts is called the <u>Rock-Ousel</u>? M: T: .

— Called in some parts a Dipper, from often immersing into the water which it does much oftener than any bird that is neither Web-footed nor palmated. M: T: . —

Inhabits chiefly the northern parts according to Mr Latham. found at Christiansoe & Norway, also in Sutland but in winter only, see Brunnich. —

Found in Europe as high as Feroe & Finmark; in the Russian Empire as far as Kamtschatka. Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol:2. p:332.

Mr Pedman asserts, that the Water-ouzel reduced to ashes in a pot, feathers & all, is frequently used by the Russians as a powerful absorbent in the dropsy, his own father 80 years of age almost suffocated with a drainy & an asciites, was perfectly restored to health by this simple remedy only in four days & was living 7 years after in good health. Suppl.t to Pennt. Arct: Zool: p:63.-

It is said it will walk for a considerable time entirely under water, on the bottoms of rivers & brooks. M: T:.

A Gentleman asserts in the Suppl.t to the Gent.l Magazine for 1786 that the Solitary Sparrow probably the Turdus Cyanus of Linnaeus had been seen & heard to sing at Stow in Gloucestershire, as likewise in Ireland, but must think he was mistaken; either the same or another person in the Gent.l Mag: for Sep: 1787, p:787 again contends, that a bird he calls the Monathron seemingly answering to the Solitary Sparrow, as usually described, was seen by himself a few years since singing almost incessantly the most harmonious notes for the space of 2 or 3 months, perched upon the vane of St Philip's Church in Birmingham, perhaps this might not be the Turdus Cyanus of Linnaeus, but a bird called the Solitary Sparrow in Olina's Uccellina & figured there p:14; called the Solitary Thrush by Latham in his Synopsis vol:2 p.t 1, No.t 54, page 52, not in Linnaeus. M: T:.

I strongly suspect this, to be only a variety of the Song thrush or Throstle. See Ray's opinion about this bird in a letter to Dr Lister — Ray's letters p:137. as also Dr Lister's answer, p:140. M: T: —

Blackbird

~~Straw, moss & dried grass with a lining of clay, compare~~ the nest of the Blackbird may always be distinguished from that of the Thrush or Throstle, as the last always lays her eggs on the bare clay, but the Black=bird always puts some inner lining of straw or hay.. also the eggs are much darker than the Throstle's. M: T: —

— they are frequently found spotted with white & some entirely white; they are said to live to a great age & are not bad eating.. had myself one entirely white & one or two others with many white feathers; that entirely white seemed not a healthy bird, but the others were perfectly so & sung very lovely. M: T: —

The females have sometimes, tho rarely, yellow bills, Buffon mentions such a one taken upon her eggs, probably this proceeded from age, as several hen=birds have been know to grow more like Cocks, when advanced in age; see the article of Pheasants. p:238. —

About the middle of March 1787, a blackbird's nest with five young ones was taken by a Shepherd's boy near Sydenham wells, it was a remarkable forward Season; apples & pears were in full blow in the same neighbourhood at that time.

In the spring of 1788, a blackbird built & hatched her eggs on the stump of an old cabbage, in the garden of a Mrs Hallet, at Milborn-port Somersetshire.

are birds of great Spirit, I once saw ~~two~~ a pair, Cock & Hen very vigorously attacking a cat prowling for her prey near where their nest was. M: T: —

A Black-bird's nest with 4 eggs in it, was found at Green-how-hill near Pateley-bridge Yorkshire, the middle of November 1788, the weather then being mild, open & remarkably dry.

On Christmas day 1789, a Blackbird's nest with four eggs in it was found at Nineveh-farm near Nuneham in Oxfordshire & in the beginning of January 1790, another was found in Salcey forest with eggs, in which were young ones. —

Throstles

probably build twice, at least, in a year, as I have found a nest with young ones unflown in August. MS. —
On the 14th of Feb: 1761, in Combwood between Wimbledon & Streatham in Surrey, was found a Throstle's nest with 4 eggs, which appeared to have been sett upon some days. —
— Inhabits Europe as high as Sondmor, found in most parts of Russia where Juniper grows, especially about the river Kama, none in Siberia. Pennt. Arct. Zool. vol: 2 p: 342. —— a Throstle's nest with 4 young birds almost fledged, was found Jan: 4, 1790, in Atwood's garden, St Georges fields near Southwark, the weather was then & had been long remarkably mild. —

The Throstle begins to build very early, young ones full fledged have been seen in various parts of the Kingdom, as early as March. — at Wycliffe near Richmond in Yorkshire, a Throstle was heard to sing Dec 16, 1781 & the next day a Black-bird, very unusual at that season, the weather was remarkably warm & open. — the young ones in Cages will frequently begin to sing in September & October & continue in song the whole winter & spring, probably owing to the plenty of food in their state of captivity, as also to the warmth of their situation. MS. —
according to Mr Buffon very few & those supposed to be Stragglers build in France. — the quantities of Thrushes (I believe of this species) are so immense on the Baltic at certain seasons, that according to Klein, as quoted by Buffon vol: 3, p: 276, the city of Dantzic only annually consumes 90,000 pair! —— Mr Pennant says that excise was paid one year at Dantzic for 30,000 pair of these Birds, Fieldfares & Throstles besides what were smuggled, less however than Buffon. Pennt. Arct. Zool. vol: 2, p: 342.

Redwing.

found as far north as Sandmer & even Iceland. Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 342.–

often in Lancashire called <u>the Thrush</u>.

Mr. Pedmar says the song of the Redwing differs in most essential notes from that of the Common <u>Song</u> or <u>Musical</u> Thrush, see Pennt. Suppl. to Arctic Zoology: p 103.

the Redwing is much better eating than the Fieldfare.

A few days ago, a White Field-fare was shot by Sr Ja: Graham of Nethenby in Cumberland, which he sent to Mr Parkinson's Leverian Museum — Newcastle Chronicle 17 Decr 1791

Fieldfares have been known, tho very rarely, to breed in England, a nest having been found near Paddington with young ones. MS. — See also an account of some few breeding here in Hallerian Miscell. vol: 2, p: 462. — Morton in his Northampt. p: 426 says he has sometimes seen them there in Summer. — Some say their Song in their native countries is not unpleasing, but have been told by some, that have heard them sing in England that it was very indifferent, perhaps not then arrived to their full song; tho in the North of England are not unfrequently seen in the latter end of March, at which time the english species of Thrushes are in full song. MS: — Mr. White remarks a singular circumstance in regard to the Fieldfare, that tho it sitts in the day time on trees, gets most of its food from Haw-thorn hedges & is said to build in high trees, yet ever here appears to roost on the ground, they are seen to come in flocks just before dark & to settle & roste among the heath; the darkers frequently catch them in Wheat-Stubbles dragging their nets at night, but the bat-fowlers, who take many red-wings at night on the hedges, never take a Fieldfare, the reason of their thus differing from their Congeners, is surprising. Nat. Hist. of Selborne p: 178.

Fieldfares were seen in England in great flocks till late in April 1783, tho on the whole a mild season. M: T:. —

A variety of the Fieldfare, whose head & neck were perfectly white & the rest white mixed with brown patches shot in Derbyshire is mentioned by Mr Latham Synop: vol: 2, pt: 1, p: 26. Some other varieties are figured in Frisch. —

I should rather think the Song-Thrush to be the Roman's favourite bird, as much better-flavoured & not so hard & dry, nor should I think that the Fieldfares would at least, in great quantities, migrate so far south. M: T:. —

Vast quantities of every species of Thrushes are caught & eat near Dantzick & other parts of Poland & Germany M: T:

Fieldfares swarm in the woods of Sweden & Norway, breed in the highest trees & continue the whole year, at least in Sweden; are not found farther north in Norway than Bergen, multitudes found in all seasons in Poland, frequent with the red-wing the forests of Russia, Siberia & even Kamtschatka, live chiefly on berries & probably come to us when those of their own country are exhausted, visit in winter as far south as Syria & Minorca. Penn: Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 341. — N: B: this last seems to disprove ~~their~~ my assertion above, that they probably did not migrate so far south as Italy & so could not be the favourite delicacy of the Romans M: T:. —

scarce any seen in England in the mild winter of 1789-90. M: T:. —

am convinced birds in a cage sing for a longer time, & at seasons they would not, if in a state of liberty, most probably owing to the great plenty & luxuriancy of their food, their want of females & also perhaps to the heat of their situation, as being protected from winds, rains & cold. M:T:—

The Mispel Thrush has a melodious song, is larger than the Black-bird & supposed the largest singing bird existing, at least in Europe. –

the Mispel Thrush, which is supposed to be the largest singing bird, as I observed before, perhaps in the world, is much larger than the Black-bird. M: T:.

Inhabits Europe as far as Norway, but not higher than the middle part; common in Russia, but none in Siberia.
Pennt. Brit. Zool: vol: 2. p: 341.

Mr. White's remarks respecting the anecdote in report

Mistel Thrush:

The nest according to Mr Latham is in this Country mostly in bushes or low-trees, tho' have known it pretty high, com=posed of moss, Lichen & leaves &c lined with fine withered grass within & strengthened with twigs on the outside, the eggs of a dirty flesh colour, marked with bloody coloured spots. see Latham's Syn-op: vol:2, pt 1, p:17. —

The Mistel is a bird of much spirit & will drive away Magpies, Jays & Blackbirds from the place it usually haunts, yet Mr. White relates an ~~afro~~ instance of one of their nests being attacked by several magpies, which altho' they defended it vigorously, was at last destroyed by them & the young ones swallowed alive; see hist: of Selborne p:188. —

yet Buffon says, that many of the Mistel-Thrushes remain the Summer in France & build in Burgundy & other pro=vinces. —

the Mistel-Thrush is much scarcer in England, than the Throstle or Song Thrush, is like it very palatable food. — Some who pretend that the Song-thrush was not known to the antients, think this species was the favourite Turdus of the Romans. Mr. J. —

Grebe

found in the temperate parts of Russia as far as lake Baikal, but not beyond the Lena, lays 4 or 5 eggs of a dirty white, spotted with dusky, Penn.ts Arct. Zool. vol. 2, p. 343.

~~[illegible]~~ A nest of it was taken in French Flan=
=ders near Douay in the year 1748 it was curiously suspended from a branch, had only one young one full grown nearly the colour of the Hen; probably the rest had taken flight M.S. — they are frequently seen in Summer in various parts of the Dutch, Austrian & french low countries & in Germany, where their singular & striking beauty of plu=
=mage make them conspicuous — is often called in France & Flanders Compere Loriot. —
one was shot in Suffolk in 1779. — the nest is composed of fibres of hemp & straw, mixed with fine dry stalks of grass & lined within with moss & liverwort; the female lays 4 or 5 eggs of a dirty white, marked with small dark brown spots, which are thickest about the largest end, she sits 3 weeks & is very careful of her young brood. Lath. Synop. vol. 4, pt. 2, p. 450. —

The Golden Oriole, according to Mr. Ergillander in the Act: Stockholm: 1786, returns to Savolax in Finland in the end of May & retires in September, & is much more frequent in the north of that province, than the south, living in the birch-woods along the coasts. two males frequently attend one female, During Summer they keep by threes & fours together; towards autumn, the flocks increase in numbers, they foretell storms by an alteration in their Whistle: fly like thrushes, are timid birds, yet very irascible & will bite severely; are so tenacious of life, that one, which was shot through by two great shots, lived two days. the flesh according to Mr. Fedman is as good as that of the Thrush, this is also confirmed by Mons.r Buffon, Suppl. to Penn.t Brit. Zool. p: 63. ~~p: 483~~

In the suppl.t to Lath.: Synop: p: 89, he says two specimens of this bird had been shot in England since the publication of the Synopsis, one of which was in his possession, whether the same as the one mentioned above by Mr. Pennant & that shot in Suffolk I cannot say. M: P:.

Waxwing -

The Chatterer, in my opinion, is improperly placed among the indigenous birds of Britain, as they are only accidental, tho' pretty frequent visiters of these Isles. M: T:.—

The American Variety found from Nova Scotia to Mexico & Cayenne, the Mexican name Cognantotoll, Fernandez says they live in the mountainous parts, feed on seeds, migrate in flocks to New York in the latter end of March, breed there in May & June & return to the south in flocks in November. Penn.ts Arct: Zool: vol: 2 p: 346. — also found in Africa. Lath.s Suppl.t to Synop: p: 146

Mr Latham says a Chatterer was killed in 1781 at Eltham in Kent. —

In the beginning of February 1787, a chatterer was shot at Wiston in Sussex; about the same time several were shot in the neighbourhood of Newcastle upon Tyne, one was winged & caught alive. — a Bohemian chatterer was shot near Burton-Constable Jan 27, 1787. — another in Cleveland in February the same year was shot, as it was chattering in a tree & sent to me by Sr Rob.t Darcy Hildyard, I think it was a Hen, as it had very little yellow in the wings & the red appendages were small M: T:. — was informed by Mr Latham that 3 more were shot the same year in Cumberland M: T:. -

the same year many were seen in flocks in Holderness, seven or eight were taken & put in cages, ~~all~~ none lived, tho' very tame & would eat dogberries their favourite food, out of the hands of the offerer, several staid some time in the Thimbleries &c. — The same year in March a flock of them near twenty in number, were seen about Winston in the County of Durham on the Northern banks of the river Tees, the boundary from the County of York. — the 31st of the same month & year, one (a hen) was shot very near Wycliffe & some others seen for some days before, close to the house. M: T: —

another was shot in November 1788 & was sent me by Sr Robt. Darcy Hildyard. M: T: — another in November the same year, near Croxdale in the Bishopwick of Durham M: T: — another at the same time near Newcastle, & another about Barningham near Richmond in Yorkshire, & several others about Durham in December seemed to be prognostics of severe weather which probably had drove them from their usual retreats for ~~for~~ want of food & came after them here. M: T: — 2 sent me from Croxdale Dec: 22 that year. M: T:

has been shot at Glapwell in Derbyshire & a flight of 14 seen at Smalley & Melbourne in the same County.

a chatterer with red tips at the end of the tail was sent Mr. Latham out of Cumberland. M: T: –

the American Chatterers are smaller than the European, nor can I perceive in the American species I have, the yellow marks in the wings & some of them want the fine red tips of the wings, which I suspect are hens; one I have from America, which has the red tips full as strong as the European & still more, has some the very small tips quite red in the outward tail feathers. – A beautiful European pair sent me from Flamborough as male & female, have both of them the red tips in the wings & also the yellow marks. M: T: . N: B: am pretty sure they are both Cocks M: T:

the eggs of the American sort, or what I received for such, were of a greenish blue M: T: –

The European species found as high as Drontheim & appear in great numbers about Petersburg & Moscow & in all parts of Russia in flocks, supposed to build within the arctic circle, scarce in Siberia, Mr Bell saw some about Tobolski in December. Pennt Arct: Zool: vol 2, p: 346.

The Hawfinch or Grosbeak in my opinion is wrongly inserted among the indigenous Birds of Britain, as it is a very irregular Visiter & has very rarely at least been known to breed here. M.T.

Not found very far North, lately arrived in Schonen, where it does much mischief to the Cherry-orchards, only in the West & South of Russia & abt. lake Baikal. Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol:2, p:354. —

had one sent me in the winter, shot near Oundle in Northamp:=tonshire, it was, if I remember right, a female. M.T.

3 Grosbeaks were seen near Selborne, one of which was shot there, see White's nat: hist: of Selborne p: 31. —

a Grosbeak was shot in Kent in the summer & brought to Mr Latham see Synop: vol:2, pt:1, p:110. — the eggs are of a roundish shape, of a blueish green spotted with olive brown, ~~interspersed~~ marked with a few irregular black spots interspersed. ~~see ibid.~~ the nest, as has been seen, was placed at the bifurcation of a branch of a tree about 12 feet from the ground composed of small dry fibres intermixed with liverwort & lined with finer materials, see ibid:— ~~[illegible]~~ —

by the figure of the nest of the Hawfinch in Sepp, it appears to be of a very loose texture & carelessly made, it is placed on an oak, the eggs are different in it, from the description over leaf, being of a pale purple spotted with brown. Lath. Suppl. to Synop: p: 148. — Mr Latham, Suppl. to Synop: p: 285, conjectures from its having been sometimes seen here in summer, that it may occasionally breed in England. —

Has been shot at Spondon, Staveley & Melbourne in Derbyshire.

Gros-Beak Pen. 268.

Pine Grosbeak

it seems probable, that the Birds mentioned by Mr Lhwyd in a letter to Dr Tancred Robinson in No. 334 of the Philoso=phical transactions, which, he says, came in a flock of near a hundred into Pembrokeshire in 1694 were these Pine-Grosbeaks & not Virginia Nightingales, as he conjectures them to be, he says the Cocks were scarlet & the hens greenish, but adds they were red underneath, which agrees not entirely with the description here; possibly the supposed hens were young Cocks not fully come to their colour: it seems highly improbable, that the Virginian Nightingale could pass the Atlantick by flight. — Mr Daines Barrington in his miscellanies, seems to suspect the fore-mentioned birds

to have been Crossbills, but as no notice is taken of that peculiar circumstance of their bills & as the Great Bullfinch in size &c much more resembles the Virginian Nightingale, think it is highly probable they were the birds meant M: T: — found as high as Drontheim & in Asia in all the pine forests, frequent in Sibiria & North of Russia, many taken ab.t Petersburg in autumn. in Spring retire to Lapland, makes its nest in trees not far from the ground with sticks & lines it with feathers Penn.t Arct: Zool: vol:2, p:348. — is of the first year of an orange color, the second scarlet, suppl.t to d.o p:64. — Inhabits Hudson's bay, Newfoundland, Canada as far as the West side of America, visits Hudson's bay in April sings on its first arrival makes its nest in trees not far from the ground, lays 4 White eggs, hatches in June, seen in California in January. See ibid. — Mr Latham says the young brood are for some time of a plain dull blue, called at Hudson's bay Muscovitaw — found in all the evergreen forests of Russia & Sibiria, in Latham's Suppl. p:249 Scandinavia as high as Drontheim Penn.t Arct: Zool: vol:2, p:347. — Inhabits North America from Hudson's bay to Newfoundland an individual was taken off Greenland, probably drove by a storm. See Ibid. — Mr. Pergleman says the Crossbills & Grosbeaks arrive in Sweden in vast flocks alternately but never at the same time. Suppl.t to Penn.t Arct: Zool: p:64. —

— A person extremely well conversant in the notes of Birds, was persuaded, he heard these Birds near Wycliffe in July 1783, have myself known them to be in England about that time; as they breed so very early, the migration in that month is more easily accounted for; probably some fruits then in season may attract them, or perhaps they may be involuntary wafted over the channel by some strong winds. M: T: they have been shot in Northumberl.d tho' rarely seen there. — have been seen in Ireland & in great flights in the counties of Wicklow & Dublin particularly in 1714. Rutty's hist: of Dublin vol 1, p:316.

Some crossbills were tasted by an acquaintance of mine at Worksop the D: of Norfolk's, had a very pitchy taste, having fed on pine-cones M:T:
—In the year 1770 considerable flocks of Cross-bills were seen at Ringmer near Lewes in Sussex by Mr. White nat: hist: of Selborne p:134. they are often seen in flocks in that neighbourhood abt. midsummer see ibid p:152.—

I have put apples to some in cages, which they seemed totally to disregard, tho' left there for some days. M: T:—

A species or variety of the Crossbill has been seen, sufficiently distinguished from the rest by white fascia in the wings & something less; ~~they have~~ believe this is an American species only. M: T:. — this last is the White-winged Crossbill of Latham, comes to Hudson's bay in summer & stays till the end of November known there by the name of Atsitchou-Atchashish. Lath. suppl. to Synop: p:148. — have been seen at Staveley & Derby & at the latter place about 1759 a large flock extremely tame, also one of a slight variety of plumage was seen lately in Derbyshire.

Bullfinch

found in Europe as high as Lordmor, frequent in North Russia & during winter all over it & Siberia, where it is caught for the table. — the Loxia atra of Brunnich shot at Christiansoe almost quite black supposed only a variety, had a white line on the wings & the outmost feather of the tail white Penn. Arct. Zool: vol:2, p:363. — inhabits Sweden the whole year, see ibid.

Bullfinch

Bullfinches will sometimes breed in a cage; are often, at least, when domesticated, subject to fits, in which they frequently perish: are not common in many parts of England, perhaps owing to the great antipathy Gardeners have to them, who in some places set a price on their heads, as they are [illegible] of birds [illegible] fields. —

Lays 5 or 6 eggs of a dirty bluish white, marked at the large end with dark spots, makes the nest in bushes 5 or 6 feet from the ground, chiefly of Moss. —
have known many instances of their change of color, both to black & spotted, owing I believe principally to their food; they commonly recover their natural colors. M. T. —

Bulfinches are remarkably attentive to & imitative of any noises or sounds they hear, that come within the compass of their power, heard of one hung nigh the house-clock, that imitated the striking with no small degree of exactness. M. T. —
The old birds when taken with their young ones, will frequently feed & bring them up in a cage. M. T. —

called also Green linnet & Green bird, Greenfinch is the most usual appellation in England, at least in the South.— — found as far North, as Drontheim, rare in Russia & Siberia, Steller describes it among the birds of Kamtschatka, seen at the Kama. Pennt. Arct. Zool. vol: 2, p: 343. Inhabits Sweden the whole year. see ibid:

it is remarkably stout & strong & often employed in a cage to run round & ring bells. Morton in his North — says a white one had been seen at a place called Thorpe p: 38. — one white in poss: of Sir Ashton Lever's Museum.

have heard that a mixed breed between the Green-grosbeak & the Canary bird, have been sometimes, tho rarely, produced. M: T: —

very rare in Scotland in the winter, in Summer very plentiful.

Bunting -

bulgarly, tho' improperly, called a Bunting-Lark. - is often found very fatty is then very fine eating, little inferior to the Ortolan, to which species it is nearly allied. M: T:.

Inhabits Europe as high as Sondmor, unknown in Sibiria, migrates into South of Russia. Pennt. Brit: Zool: vol: 2, p: 366.

I never heard of any genuine Ortolans being ever seen or caught in England, tho' said to be often found about Brussels & in other parts of the Austrian Netherlands. M: T:. -

in the North of England called Goldspink; tho
it has no great merit for its song, is one of the
merriest of our hedge-birds, particularly after
rain. — in some places called yellow Youlins or Youlrings. —
— have seen its nest in a bush, tho near the ground. — ~~[illegible]~~
— Morton says a white one had been seen at Maidford in Northn.
they begin to sing early in the season, have heard them in January. M: T. —
the Hen is almost entirely brown. —

in winter they are not bad food M: T.

~~[illegible]~~

found as high as Sondmor, in Russia & Siberia, but none in
the Eastern Wilds. Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 367. —

Red Breasted

found as far north as Denmark, rare in Sweden, but common in the south of Rupia & Siberia. Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol 2, p: 368. – in Sepp's work the nest is placed in the fork of a tree so perhaps it sometimes varies its form, Lath.n Synopsis vol: 2, pt 1, p: 173.

which are graminivorous in every more southern country, can subsist, where vegetation is nearly extinct & scarcely any but Cryptogamious plants found. Penn.ts Arct: Zool: vol 2, p: 356. — are found in Russia & Siberia in great flocks in the severe season, seldom seen white in S: Britain at least. Ibid: — they are, according to Dr. Rutty's Nat: history of County of Dublin vol: 1, p: 317, called in Ireland Cherry-Chirpers. —

known at Hudson's bay by the name of Wapathecusish Lath.a suppl.t to Synop: p: 157. —

The ingenious Mr. Hudson, author of the Flora Britannica informed me that he discovered in the winter of 1787-8 the Emberiza Cia of Linneus, near Exmouth in Devonshire, there were several in a flock & in the spring of 1788, he saw them paired & beginning to take their stations for breeding, the song of the Cock-bird was a mixture between a Bunting & yellow hammer, their note resembling the plaintive word Cia, from whence their name, when their nests are approached, their common note is Zip, Zip, Zip as observed by Linneus: they were never before ascertained as natives of Britain or observed here, probably confounded with the female yellow-hammer. Mr. J. M: J: — the same person in the spring of 1790 again observed the Emberiza Cia in the same place; it is principally distinguished from the hen yellow hammer or yellow bunting by the black marks about the head. M: J: —

Mountain Bunting.

This species & the two preceeding are mostly confined to the north of England & there seen generally in the winter, very rarely seen in the South Lath.? index in Suppl.t to Synop: p: 286.?-

Tawny Bunting -
Snow do

Had once a Bird quite white, which I imagined was the common bunting in that state, but now much suspect it was this species. M. T.
a Tawny Bunting was shot at Scargill the latter end of January 1785. M. T. — Mr Pennant in his Arctic Zoology vol: 2, p: 356, seems to be convinced, this is the Snow-Bunting in its Summer dress, if so, the bird mentioned before, either had not changed in this mild climate or perhaps was a young one of the year before & not of age to change. M. T.

Snow Bunting.

They ~~are~~ inhabit Greenland, Spitzbergen, the Lapland-alps & the farthest North, the Dalecarlians in Sweden call them illwarsfoget or bad weather birds, the Hyllplanders Hardwarsfoget of a similar import, Mr. Pennant seems convinced this is the same bird as the preceding in its winter's plumage, see note in preceeding article, Linnaeus says they vary much by difference of age & season. — found at Hudsons-bay, the earliest of the migratory birds seen there, appeared at Severn settlement April 11, 1771, staid about a month or six weeks, then proceeded farther North to breed, return in September, stay till November, when the severe frost drive them Southward, probably towards New-york & other more Southern parts of America, it is astonishing how birds

Goldfinch -

in the North of England called a Redcap, sometimes Gold-linnet, in Lancashire Jack-Nicko from a resem-blance of its note, about London, a pound-taylor. -

found as high north as Sondmor, common in Russia & great part of Siberia, but none beyond the Lena or lake Baikal. Pennt. Zool: vol: 2, p: 383. -

The Kentish Goldfinches are said to sing best. See Barrington's Misc: —
varieties of black & quite white have been seen & several inter=
=mediate sorts; I bought one in Holborn in 1767, nearly quite black M.T.
The figure of one milk-white is in the Planches enluminees. —
Albin gives a singular figure of a bird he calls a swallow-
-goldfinch, being ~~surprise~~ supposed a mixed breed between
a swallow & gold-finch; most probably some other mix=
=ture, as it is highly improbable birds of such different natures
as a swallow & Goldfinch could ever intermix; Latham
seems to think it might be a mixture with a lark. M.T. —
will in general breed pretty easily with a Canary-bird, as
I have often known & had their prudence; but tho I have often
tried myself to breed such, by some accident or other never
could succeed; tho I did once between a linnet & Canary bird,
in general thought more difficult & rare M.T.

Gold Finch Pen. 282

Chaffinch

in the North of England called Spink, from it's call, as also Flaxfinch & White Linnet; the french name Pinson has been derived by some from Pincer, to bite or pinch, which they do severely; but more probably by Buffon, from Pink or Spink their common cry. —

— they are a very gregarious bird in the winter & frequently join the Sparrows & other small birds; have been known to vary much in their colours, having been seen nearly white both in England & France. — I saw one nearly white frequently in a garden at Paris in the winter of 1761 & 1762. Most of the Sort at least quit France in the winter, so also, says Linnaeus, do the Lens in Sweden, whether for North or South, seems not thoroughly ascertained, probably the latter. — a very curious variety with much white & some very rich yellow feathers on the back was shot in Nov: 1782 at Sellaby near Raby Castle in the Bishopwick of Durham & given me by Mr. Vane, have it now set up. — M: T:

Mr White observes, that in the middle of winter, the flocks of Chaffinches, at least in his vicinity, which are extremely numerous, consist almost entirely of hen-birds & rarely any cocks to speak of, among them. Nat: hist: of Selborne p: 136.

have a singular variation of note much softer & more plaintive than usual, when making their nest & sitting.

The Essex Chaffinches are said to be superior to others in their song. —

A Chaffinch's nest was found at Leighton-Buzzard the 5th of January 1790 with two eggs in it, the nest was as com=pleatly built with every article, as in the summer season, the weather then remarkably mild & open. —

the legs mostly of a dark brown, yet have seen some have them quite black, believe in general no certain character can be formed from them in most birds, as they are very apt to vary in indivi=duals of the same species. M.J. —

found as far north as Drontheim. Penn.t Arct. Zool: vol: 2, p: 381. —
the females pass from Norway in autumn in great flocks thro' Schonen, Denmark, Holstein, Holland &c where many are taken, the rest continue their rout to Zelanders, France & Italy, the males continue in the north, several arrive in Minorca in October. Ibid. —

many Birds which are solitary & seen only in pairs in Sum=
=mer gather into flocks in winter, which may make them
appear more numerous, than they really are M:S:—

a Fieldfare's nest was once found near London & Martyn
says they have been seen in Summer in Northamptonshire M:S:—
~~Harwood~~

Some years, many Chatterers seen in the north of England, as
in the winters of 1786-7 & 1788-9.

The greatest part of the Chaffinches leave France in the winter, as ~~do~~ in general the Hens do Sweden, from which circumstance Linnaeus calls the Chaffinch Fringilla coelebs.

This circumstance I have some reason to doubt, as I have observed in the North of England, the severity of winter is frequently as long, if not longer of commencing than in the South, the Springs indeed are much colder than in the South & much more backward M.J.

+ Remarkably mild winter & wet in Sept.

Brambling

is said principally to inhabit the edges of Commons, moors & forests. – one was shot near Wycliffe in January 1784 in a very severe season M: T. – & another in Oct: same year.

was informed by Mr Latham, that the Brambling sometimes form themselves into very numerous flocks & particularly one year, some time since, he remembered that 2 or 3 hundred were seen in one flight near London, near a 3. part of which were taken in Bat-fowling nets. M: T. – are called in some parts of Cumber:-land Forest birds. – in France sometimes are flocks of so great a magnitude as that six hundred dozen have been killed in one night! – the eggs are to the number of 4 or 5, yellowish & ~~spotted~~ spotted & their young are frequently fledged by the end of May. see Lathams Ornith: vol: 2, pt 1, p: 261. –
their nests frequently on tall firs, especially in Luxemburg composed of long moss without & lined with wool & feathers.

breeds in the woods of Nordland & Drontheim, in hard winters descends into north Gothland. Pennt. Arct. Zool. vol. 2 pa. 381.—

A Sparrow's nest with 4 eggs was found in the garden of Mr Thos. Brown of Chesterfield Jan 23, 1790. —

found as high as Drontheim in Norway, infest the corn in the Orkneys by thousands, found in the rocks beyond Lake Baikal, said to have been unknown in the greatest part of Sibiria, till the Russians began to culti= =vate corn there. Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 382.

In the first week of June 1787, a pair of Sparrows were found to have built a nest & laid 6 eggs in it, upon the top-mast of a vessel laying in the quay at Newcastle upon Tyne, a more extraordinary event than that of the rooks nest on the Spire of the exchange some years before, see article Rook p: 191. M: T: —

— they fly in the winter in great flocks & often assemble together on trees, where they unite in making a ~~great~~ noisy chirping; white ones & black ones shining like a crow have been seen. — Saw one of a shining jetty black in a flock of common sparrows for 3 winters together in Hyde-park, I think in those of 1754, —55 & 56. M: T: — Mons.r Lottinger, as quoted by Mons.r Buffon, says, there are many black sparrows in Lor= =raine & attributes it to their having inhabited Glass-houses, which are very common in that Country. M: T:.

— has been know to pair with a Canary bird of the Grey-kind & to have a brood in a bird-pot placed against a house. see Latham's Synop: vol: 2, pt. 1, p: 295 in a note.

A Sparrow's nest was found ~~in~~ early in January ~~1790~~ 1790, with 5 young ones at Shilton near Burford in Oxfordshire. —
the 9th of the above month, the year another with 5 eggs, was taken out of a hedge, near Halbgate, Leeds.
— eggs 5 or 6 in number of a reddish white colour spotted with brown, make a slovenly nest, sometimes in ~~the~~ trees when they take rather more pains with it, it is mostly lined with feathers, in general breed thrice a year. —
A Copper-coloured Sparrow is mentioned by Albin, then in the possession of Dr. Richardson, of North-Byerley, Yorkshire. — Aldrovandus speaks of a yellowone, another is also in the Leverian Museum, see Latham vol: 2, pt: 2, p: 249. —

— Called also Mountain Sparrow, supposed by many to be the same with a species of Sparrow, very common in France & called there a Friquet: is the same bird that ~~it~~ is figured in Albin under the name of Hamborough tree-creeper, had one sent me from Hamborough by that name. — Mr Buffon seems to think otherwise, M: S: —
— called in some parts of England a White-cap. M: S: —
— Inhabits Hudson's bay during summer comes to Severn Settlement in May, advances farther north to breed & comes back in Autumn in its return southward, found also in Pensil:=vania, ~~[illegible]~~ Newfoundland & New-York, Mr Pennant will by no means allow it to be the same with the Mountain Sparrow. Pennt, Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 373. —

This bird or one greatly similar, is called by the ~~Nepetheway~~ according to Mr Hutchins Nepetheway Indians Nepin-apetkasish, makes its nest among the grass, of mud without straw within, lined with soft hair or down eggs in number of a pale brown, marked with spots of a deep brown, ~~[illegible]~~

Drawn the eggs of the same color, but places the nest in the hollow of a tree, composed of bents, mixed with a few feathers Lath: Suppl.t to Synop: p: 163. – Chiefly found in Lincolnshire, Lancashire & Yorkshire. Lath: index in suppl.t to Synop: p: 285.

Siskin

Called also Aberdavine & in some places french linnet; in France a Jerreine or Jarine, has a very harsh note, easily caught & soon becomes familiar M.S.

found in Sweden & perhaps Norway, plentifully in South & West of Russia, but none towards the Uralian Chain or in Sibiria Penn. to Arct. Zool: vol. 2, p. 383.

Sepp has delineated the nest of a Siskin placed in the fork of a tree, composed of dry bents & leaves, lined within with feathers of various sorts very thick, eggs 3 in number of a longish form & of a dull white. Lath. Suppl. to Syn: p: 266.

in Summer it is perpetually singing, but its note is harsh & disagreeable M.S.

one was shot at Wyclifffe, I think a hen about the 9th April 1786 M.S.

Red Headed Linnet

~~[illegible]~~ two varieties of the Linnet have been known, one quite white, the other with a greenish bill, legs black & a very forked tail. See Latham's Synopsis vol:2, pt:1, p:304, ~~[illegible]~~

found as high north as Drontheim, tho only in the South & West of Russia, none in Sibiria Pennt. Arct. Zool: vol:2, p:378. also found in the northern parts of North-America Ibid:—

In Jepps work the nest is placed on the ground & composed of fibres of roots mixed with dry bents & a little portion of moss, the texture pretty compact, eggs 3 in number of a bluish white, speckled with brown. Lath. suppl.t to Syn: p:167.

they lose the redness on their breast, the first moulting after being put in a cage. M:J:.

they will intermix with Canary birds, had a mule of this kind which sung very fine & afterwards I bred two, but both died young. M:J:.

In Septr. 1788 a white linnet was taken near Baldock in Hertfordshire, it had been observed at the head of the flight & followed for some days by a bird-catcher without success, notwithstanding he caught several of the same flight, till watching its nightly retreat, he surprised & took it at roost in a tree, it was afterwards sold for five guineas.

Lesser Red headed Linnet

the nest is rarely found, they are said to be in the North of England, particularly in Cumberland according to Dr. Heysham & in Scotland. —
have a very indifferent song as well as the following, frequently fly in flocks particularly autumn & winter. M: T. —

— this & the former species are frequently called the Larger & Smaller Redpole. —
found as far north as Greenland. in Sweden Mr Pedman says it migrates abt. Michaelmas in flocks of above 200 & 20 to a female among them, also seen in flocks in Russia & Siberia & seen by Steller at Kamtschatka. Pennts Arct Zool: vol: 2 p. 379, also suppl to do. page 89. —
— possibly they may not acquire the redness of the breast till after the second moulting, the red on the breast of all the species of Linnets who have any, is very changeable & almost always disappears on the first moulting after they are in a state of captivity. M: T: — Frisch's figure of the Hen has also a red head, if accurate, the supposed Cocks with white breasts are probably hens only M: T: —

Inhabits Hudson's bay & other parts of N: America Pennts Arct: Zool: as above.

it is said by Mr. Barrington to build principally in the mountains of Wales, very rarely in the South of England.

Mr. Latham was informed by Mr. Boys of Sandwich, that this ~~Co~~ species comes over the beginning of Nov.r in great numbers, along the coast of Kent, at their first arrival are so fatigued & familiar as to be taken with the hand about Deal & Isle of Thanet, the wind according to Mr. B, being then generally South-East, at which time arrive also Woodcock, Wildgeese &c. Lath.r Suppl.t to Syn: p: 167.

Mr Latham makes the White & Mountain Linnets, at least, as <u>distinct</u> varieties See Synop: vol: 2 p.t 1, p: 76.
found as high north as Finmark, they flit in great numbers in Spring & fall, in the neighbourhood of London, to & from their breeding places. Penn.t to Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 380. — Mr. Pennant discovers them only in the Fauna of Finmark, Silesia & Great Britain Ibid: —

is not unoften employed in drawing the bucket &c.

In 1783, two Canary birds in Leeds paired in February, the Hen laid 36 eggs in 8 nests, two of which were broke by the cage falling, she hatched her young ones each time, 30 in all, seven times she bred them to be caged of; & had as late as December two eggs in her ninth nest, while the cock was feeding three young ones in the same cage: this might be produced as an instance of the extraordinary mildness of the air so late in that year.

The Canary bird frequently mixes with the Goldfinch in cages & Aviaries & sometimes with linnets & other birds, the breed between them & Goldfinches & Linnets have a more pleasant & less shrill note than the Canary-birds, these mule-birds seldom, I believe, will breed, tho Buffon seems to think otherwise, believe however it sometimes happens. M. T.-

A couple of Canary-birds in the Spring of 1788 escaping from their cage in Edinburgh, where they had been paired, to a garden at St. Bernards in the neighbourhood & built there in a ~~Tree~~ bush & brought out three young ones, which did well ~~till the~~ till the cold weather came on in November when ~~the cold weather~~ a severe night proved fatal to two & as they were very shy & could not be easily caught, it was imagined the others must speedily perish. — The note of the Canary bird is by many judged too loud & shrill. M: T. —

A curious sort ~~produced by art~~ of very rich co=
=lours are highly esteemed among the Connoisseurs in London, their principal characteristicks are the richness of colour & spangle, no yellow feathers in wings or tail & bright yellow cap on the head. This species have been produced by art & fetch a high price, there are Societies, which give pre=
=miums to the most perfect birds produced, some to twenty or thirty guineas to the first in eminence. M: T:.

Fly Catcher.

comes into Sweden late in the Spring according to Mr. Sedman, see Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 64. — appears in New York in April, lays 5 white eggs spotted with rust-colour, builds in low bushes, makes its nest with wool & some moss, lines it with small fibres of roots, leaves New York in August & observes the same time of migration in the Southern provinces. Ibid. —

Mr. White says the flycatcher is the most mute & most familiar of all our summer-birds & appears the last of any; breeds only once & retires early. Nat: hist: of Selborne p: 164.

Pied Flycatcher

mostly in the North of England. — Lad Dorne sent me from Gibraltar, the whiteness on the forehead seemed less, than is usually figured in the English ones. M.J.—
found as far north as Sondmor, perhaps there the whole year, returns ~~there~~ to ~~[illegible]~~ breed in April, lives near the water, lays Eggs in the hollows of trees, found in Russia only between the Kama & Samara. Pennt. ~~Brit~~ Arct. Zool. vol 2, p. 399
Lrypl. to do. p. 64. —

Pied Flycatcher or Gold Finch. Pen. 2.5.

have heard the voice of a Sky-lark, particularly when caged, at a very considerable distance, perhaps the plenty & luxuriancy of food & warmth may render their voice stronger & more shrill, than when at full liberty. M: T:.

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Skylark

found as far as Nordland in Norway within the Arctic Circle, also in all parts of Scandinavia, but mostly migrate South=ward in the winter, in the province of Schonen continue in vast flocks during the whole winter: frequent in all parts of Russia & Siberia even to Kamtschatka. Penn: Arc=tic Zool: 2, p: 394. –

A Skylark taken with her young ones, will frequently not only feed & bring them up in a cage, but also almost any other young birds put in, tho' of different ages & with as much assiduity as her own, this I have myself seen, nay have been told they will sometimes feed other young ones when they had not any of their own. M: T: –

a white Lark was taken at East Betchworth in Kent in September 1783.

the Pit-lark sometimes also sings when flying. —

the Sky-Lark's notes are very strong & may be heard from afar; in a state of captivity, in London, have heard them very distinctly at a distance of some long streets, perhaps the plenty & luxuriancy of food given them in cages might make their ~~th~~ song still more shrill & lavish. M: T:

— Larks & most other birds are fatter in the beginning of a frost & snow, than at any other time, this is ingeniously accounted for by Mr. White from the interruption of insensible perspiration, but they soon grow lean upon continuance of frost M.T.

The Dunstable Larks are larger & finer than in most parts of the Kingdom. — they are very plentiful in some parts of Lancashire, where I have heard of twelve dozen being taken in nets by one person in one field & in one morning. — great flocks also in the neighbourhood of York, tho' far from frequent in many parts of that County. M: T:

Mr Latham in his history of Birds vol:2 p:396, relates from Keysler's travels; that such quantities are annually killed about Leipsick, famous for Larks of the most delicate flavour; that the excise or tax upon them annually paid by the City of Leipsick only, amounts to 6000 dollars, about 900 Sterling, they are also taken in great numbers about Naumburg, Merseburg, Halle & other towns of Saxony. — According to Baron de Pollnitz in his memoirs, English translation vol:1, p:85, the number of Larks at Leipsick is still much greater; he says. "I was assured, but I will not vouch for the truth of it, that the very custom-duty paid for Larks at Leipsic, amounted to 12,000 crowns; which sum I thought the more considerable, because I think I have heard it said, that the larks pay but a Grosh duty, about 2½ sterling, judge then how many there must be to make up the sum of 12,000 crowns. — it is certain there is not a country in the world, where these birds are taken in such quantities; for from Michaelmas to Martinmas, the fields are covered with them: they are sent over all Germany; nay to Poland, Holland and Denmark". —

— said by White, to be the first bird that begins to sing viz in January; nat: hist: of Selborne. p:119.

not found farther north than Sweden, but in the woods of Russia & Siberia as far east as Kamtschatka. Penn: arct: Zool: vol:2, p:395.

+ 12,000 crowns are about £3000 sterling.

The woodlark builds much earlier than the Sky-lark, which does not begin till April, whereas the young ones in some seasons of the wood-lark are ready to fly before the end of March. — thought by many, the next bird for song, to the Nightingale.

are very apt to break their legs when in cages, have known several to live for a considerable time & be in perfect song, when one of their legs has been cutt off. — in the month of October 1783, a gentleman supposed conversant in the song of the Wood-lark, said, he had heard them in song in the North of Yorkshire. N.T.

found not higher north than Sweden, Penn.ts Arct: Zool: vol:2, p:394.

— it's note is in general much inferior to the Wood=
=Lark's, tho' on account of a pleasing turn in it,
is often kept to teach Canary birds &c. M:T:-

— it builds its nest mostly on the ground, tho' Willoughby says
he once saw it in a furze bush, lining it with hair; lays 5 or 6
eggs of a deep brown color & the young are hatched about the
beginning of June. Latham's Synopsis vol:2, pt:2, p:374.

[illegible]

[illegible] —

This Bird has been often seen & its nest observed near Wycliffe, M.T. —
is not found farther north than Sweden Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 303.
migrate from thence in winter like the other 3 Species, see ibid.

Crested Lark

Tibbuts says the larger crested Lark, Alauda Cristata of Linnæus has been seen in Scotland.

Also the Meadow Lark, Alauda Campestris of Linnæus has been seen in England by Mr Jesop according to Ray. — Know if not the Lesser field Lark?

is found as far north as Iceland, the Feroe Isles & Drontheim, also common in Russia, Sibiria & Kamtschatka. Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 396. is not found within the arctic circle Ibid: —
also Inhabits India, as appears from drawings done on the Spot Lath: Synopt: to Syn: p: 178.
— In the winter of 1780, some were seen as late as Christ = = mas, in the most northern parts of Yorkshire. saw one at Wycliffe in the North of Yorkshire January 3, 1784 in a very deep snow & in a frost, that had continued some time. M: T:

The white wagtail makes its nest on the ground composed of dry grass, fine fibres of roots & moss lined with hair or feathers, the eggs are 5 in number, white, spotted with brown & have seldom more than one brood in a year Lath: Synop: vol: 2, pt: 2, p: 395.

~~other about London or the Polar seas~~. –

is not seen farther North than Sweden, yet common in Russia Sibiria & Kamtschatka Penn.ts Arct: Zool: vol: 2 p: 396. – migrates as well as the former from Sweden Ibid: –

Latham says the eggs are varied with dusky spots & lines without any order Lath: Synopsis vol: 2, pt. 2, p: 400.

Some of this as well as preceeding species were seen in the North of Yorkshire in the depth of the Winter of 1780-81 even in hard frost & Snow. M: T: – possibly I might be mistaken & that it was the grey as Latham says the yellow never stays here the winter & Mr. Pennant mentions, as on other side, that they stay in Hampshire only M: T: –

the eggs in Sepp are white mottled with red brown spots. Lath. Synp. to Syn: p: 179.

Mr Latham thinks that this species, keeps in the north of England during the breeding time, appears not in Kent before October, its breeding place cannot be ascertained farther south than Cumberland, Dr Heysham tho' he never saw the nest there, has shot young ones there more than once in June, first appears there in April & never seen after October, it is said to breed in Ireland. Lath: Syppl: to Syn: p: 178. –

I believe it is this species, that is called about London a Wool-wipe. M: T:

the nest is composed of dried fibres & moss lined with hairs, feathers or wool, eggs from 6 to 8, of a dirty white with yellow spots. Lath: Synop: vol: 2, pt: 2, p: 398. –

I believe none of the Wagtail or Lark species perch willingly. – the Wood & Titlark will occasionally, tho' I think seldom, especially the former. – is it yet thoroughly clear, that this species differs in any thing more, than perhaps sex or age, from the preceding? Many naturalists have been of that opinion & the matter seems not so ~~clear~~ evident as to preclude all further enquiry. M: T: –

Mr Latham seems convinced they are distinct species, the Grey he says is never seen but near the water & stays the winter always, at least in the South of England, the 2 or yellow one is a summer bird only, is much less & has a tail much shorter. – breeds in the north, never seen in the South of England in summer Lath: index Syppl: to Synop: p: 287. –

of that kingdom & never near Stockholm, he adds their song is much less spirited, than in more southern countries. —

Mons.r Buffon asserts, that the young Nightingales are so like the young Red-tails, that they can be only distinguished by their different voice & he seems to think the two species very nearly allied & do sometimes mix together, see his ~~Hist~~ Histoire des oiseaux vol: 5, p: 112, ~~the~~ N: B: the Redtail here meant, is the Rouge-queue of Brisson & Buffon, the Motacilla Erithacus of Linneus, a species of Warbler common in France & in most parts of the Continent, but has not as yet been observed in England, tho it seems not improbable it may be discovered here sometime; it must not be confounded with the Red-start the Motacilla Phoenicurus, which in some parts of England is erroneously called a Red-tail. M: T:.

Neither Nightingale, nor Blackcap are ever seen in Ireland, nor is it certain, that the Redstart has been observed there, Lath: Supp.t to Syn: p: 181. — singular, as the climate is milder than ours M.T.

Mr. White in nat: hist: of Selborne p: 161 says, he has been always told, that Nightingales are never seen in Corn:-wall & Devonshire, (as mentioned above by Mr. Pennant) this cant proceed from want of warmth & is rather a presumptive argument, that these birds arrive from the continent at the narrowest passage & do not stroll so far westward. — the same reason probably may be the cause, that they are not found in the north of England or Scotland & yet occur farther north on the Continent, as in Sweden, Denmark. M: T:

on the first of January 1790, a remarkable mild day, a Nightingale was said to be heard singing at Lewes in Sussex & at ~~Lindesay~~ Lindley-wood near Mr. Abney's villa in Leicestershire; if the above accounts may be depended on, they will prove an unanswerable argument against, at least, the total migration of this species from England in the winter. M: T: —

Nightingale

Aldrovandus in his Ornithology vol:2, p:787, quotes one Petrus Appo=
=nensis, who says the Nightingales in Scotland were much inferior
in song, to those of Italy; from this, as also from what Sibbald says,
one may conjecture they were once in Scotland, the none now. MS.
— the Cocks arrive near a fortnight before any of the
Hens. —

near Boroughbridge & about Haslewood the
Seat of Sr: Walter Vavasour's, near Aberford,
in Yorkshire, they are not unfrequent, but
scarce ever found farther north in that county,
nor ever in the more northern Counties; ~~yet~~ Linnæus says, it is
not uncommon in Sweden, see Fauna Suecica, editio altera,
p:88, No: 244. & also in Denmark, see Brünnichii Ornithologia
Borealis p:70, No: 270. —
have had Nightingales, taken when nestlings, in full song at
Christmas & continued to the remainder of the season, have
kept them in Cages for some years in perfect health, the song of those
taken when ~~the~~ nestlings, is never equal to those caught on their arrival in
Spring, but of which many die without great care. MS.

none found north of Sweden, tho' are seen in the temperate parts of Russia
as far as Tomsk only, none in the eastern parts, extend over every tem=
=perate part of the continent & to Syria, Persia, Palestine & banks of the
Nile. Penn: Arct: Zool: vol:2, p:416. — a late traveller into Sweden says,
they are not seen farther than the province of Scania, the most southern

Nightingale Pen. 308.

The Mock-Bird has undoubtedly amazing powers of imita=
=tion as also of inflection of voice, usually accompanied
with uncommon gestures of the wings &c expressing great
animation; have had several of them, one in full
song unfortunately broke his leg, which tho' cutt of,
he renewed his song not long after: among other
imitations, had one, that would exactly mimic the
crow of a Cock, but in such a manner, as tho' close
to it, the voice would appear as of a Cock at a great
distance. — M: J:

when in Flanders, frequently took notice of a small bird which the English there ~~frequently~~ generally called a Mock-bird & indeed the variety of its notes were surprising & many much resembled those of the Nightingale, it was a smaller bird, of a very uniform plumage, nor did I ever hear the name of it by the people of the country it was a small ~~billed~~ & soft billed bird & I think undoubtedly of the Motacilla tribe or what the French call Fauvettes, it ~~used~~ made its nest usually in the trees at a moderate height, don't recollect ever to have heard it in England, where nevertheless it may very possibly be, am not acquainted with the songs of the Black-cap or Hedge bird, yet by account they seem to resemble it the most, ~~much~~ I suspect several of the smaller warblers (Fauvettes) remain as yet unascertained in England, several are mentioned by Frisch & Buffon as known on the continent, which probably might be found here after proper ~~the~~ search, this ~~genus~~ genus of birds being here only in summer & dwelling then generally in thick hedges & hedge-~~bottoms~~. & being mostly of an obscure plumage may easily deceive the Eye, the very recent discovery of the Scotch Warbler & of the Dartford do. by Mr Latham, strongly favours my conjectures. M: G: —

My conjecture over leaf has ~~since~~ been more confirmed by some new species of this genus having been since found in England, as a new species of Pettichaps, see Latham's Synop: vol: 2 pt: 2 p: 413, as also the Reed Wren & lesser White throat, see Suppl^t. to the above Synopsis p: 151 & 152.

have had some nestling Nightingales, which have been very excellent in their song, tho I can't say they were equally lavish in it, ~~their song~~ as those that have been caught when older; have found these taken young thrive extremely well on paste, tho ever found those caught when old not to live, unless ~~wh~~ fed with fresh meat heart &c; & many die when newly caught not=
=withstanding every imaginable care. M:J:

have known many kept in cages in England & fed by this paste, it is easy to make & succeeds well when the Birds are once accustomed to it, it succ=
=ceeds with other soft billed birds. M:J:—

According to the memoirs of Baron de Pöllnitz, English translation vol. 1, p. 80, there is a multitude of Nightingales in the woods near Leipsic in Saxony, "where of they take great numbers & keep them in cages, the Inn-keeper's daughter where I lodged, had seven of them; and I have seen a great many in other houses." —

called in the North of England a Red tail, as also in Northumberl.
fire-tail & Star-finch, not to be confounded with the Rouge-queue
of Buffon, the Motacilla Erithacus ~~so~~ of Linnæus, not as yet discov=
=ered in England, as mentioned in a MS note in the preceding
article. —

~~It has a fine note~~ its great shyness is without sufficient
foundation, as they have been known to return to their
nest & Eggs after they have been handled & much disturbed:
have ~~known~~ some kept in a cage a considerable time.
heard an instance at York of a Redstarts nest with unfledged
young being thrown down & afterwards replaced where it was
before, so far from being forsaken, that the young birds arrived
to maturity & flew at the proper time. MS:

Mr. White says the Redstarts note is superior, tho somewhat ~~inferior~~ like
that of the White-throat, the cocks frequently sit singing on the top
of a high tree or some of a maypole near villages & neighbourhoods
from morning to night. See Nat: hist: of Selborne p: 104.

Redbreast

I once had two in a cage for some months. M: T:

found as far north as Drontheim, in all parts of Russia & Sibiria, in the last, its colors remarkably vivid, extends to Kamtschatka & into the Arctic Circle Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 416.

~~pretty called a Robin or Robin-Redbreast~~

Morton in his nat: history of Northamptonshire says a Robin was taught to speak distinctly several short sentences. See page 139.

found as far north in Europe as Drontheim, rare in Russia, seen about the Kama, but not in Sibiria, its noted familiarity with man, has occasioned it in many places to receive a fond name, as in Denmark Tommi-Linden, in Norway Peter-Rousmad, in Germany Thomas-Gierdet & in England Robin-Redbreast. Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 417.

In November 1788 a Robin built a nest at Sutton in the Isle of Ely, which was taken on the 3d. of December following, having 5 eggs in it; the nest was taken to a house at a small distance where the bird followed & was seen there the next day seemingly in a melancholy state. N: B: the weather in Novr. 1788, was very particularly mild for that season. M: T: —

in winter, Robins are reckoned a dainty in several parts of France & Lorrain particularly in the latter, where great quantities are destroyed for the table & known under the name of les petites betes. M: T: —

its nest is composed of dried leaves, mixed with hair & moss & lined with feathers, lays from 5 to 7 eggs of the color as on the other side Lath. Syn: vol 2 pt 2 p 443

— Redbreasts in mild seasons have been known to build very early; in the beginning of January 1782 at a place called Hambleden near Henley upon Thames, a Robins nest was discovered with three eggs, on which the old Bird had sat some days, the weather was unusually warm for the season. —

I knew a person very curious in Birds particularly Robins, that every year bred several in a common breeding-cage, some of the young ones he bred much surpassed, in harmony & duration of song, any of the wild ones. M: T:

a Redbreast's nest, with 2 young ones nearly fledged, was found by a gentleman in a tree at Knowle near Bristol, Feb: 16, 1790.

They have been seen quite white. M:T:—

A nest, supposed by many probable circumstances, of this bird, was found in a small low bush at Wyclife in Yorkshire in 1782, the young ones were hatched, but early destroyed by cats or vermin; they are not frequent in the North of England. M:T:

Mr Latham affirms they are two varieties. Lath. Synop: vol: 2, pt: 2, p: 416.—

are found in Schonen & some other parts of Sweden, but not in Russia. see Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 418.—

Petty Chaps

A Bird very nearly allied, if not a mere variety of the Fauvette, a common Species in France & Italy see Buffon vol: 5 pt. 2 p: 117. was sent to Mr. Latham out of Lancashire by the name of Pettichaps, size & length, same as the Fauvette, upper parts greyish brown with a cast of green, the under dusky white, inclining a little to brown across the breast & the thighs, the thighs themselves darker, quill-feathers & tail dusky edged with the general color of the upper parts, but all the feathers of the last of one color, there is also an indistinct trace of white over the eyes, bill & legs brown, male & female much alike, eggs of a dirty white, marked with irregular dusky blotches of various sizes, particularly about the middle & here & there a scratch of black, pretty common in several parts of England, particularly Lancashire. Lath. Synop: vol: 2 pt. 2, p: 413. —

— Called by Latham, lesser Pettichaps, to distinguish it from that mentioned above, he says it is about the size of a linnet, & that it is very frequent in some parts of England, makes a nest of an arched form, composed of dry bents, mixed with a little moss, thickly lined with feathers, it is placed on the ground under a tuft of grass, or at the bottom of a bush, eggs six in number, white, sprinkled all over with small red spots, most so at the large end, called in Dorsetshire the Hay-bird Lath. Synop: vol: 2, pt. 2, p: 414. — has been shot at Staveley in Derbyshire. —

it is supposed to be one species at least of the Beccafico so highly valued among the small birds in Italy; has been seen in the neighbourhood of York, as I have been informed by a very scientific person. Mr. T. — seen as far north as Sweden Penn. Arctic Zool: vol: 2, p: 317. visits it the middle of May, see Suppl. p: 64. —

Hedge-Sparrow

called in many places a Titling, often repeating the words tit-tit-tit.

In the south of England hedge-sparrows were heard to sing as early as the 13th of January in the year 1787, it was a remarkable mild season just then over the kingdom, I cannot agree with Mr. Pennant that they continue their song all the winter. M: J.

a hedge-sparrow's nest with 5 eggs in it was found in a Wood-rick at Rattlecot in the parish of Broad-Clift Devon, in the spring of 1786, ~~too weather~~ as early as the 8th of February, the weather then very mild & springlike. —

Have kept them for some time in a cage, where they sung prettily, but like other soft-billed birds, it is difficult to keep them long in confinement, they living mostly on flys, insects & larva of do., sheeps heart well shreaded has been found a good food for Nightingales & other soft-billed birds, a paste of pease flower, honey &c has been found an excellent substitute. M: J:
— not found farther north than Sweden. Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 418.

At the middle of May, see suppl. p. 04.

Mr. White seems to be convinced, there are several different species of this bird viz the willow wren or yellow bo & seems to unite in opinion with Dr. Derham that there are 3 at least, see nat: hist: of Selborne p: 28. —

Mr. White in another place speaks, as follows, I make no doubt, but there are 3 species of the Motacilla Trochilus, Willow or yellow Wren, which constantly & invariably use distinct notes, I have specimens now before me of the 3 sorts & can see there are 3 gradations of sizes & that the least has black-legs & the other two flesh-coloured ones, the yellowest bird is considerably the largest & has its quill & secondary feathers tipped with White, which the others have not, this last haunts only the tops of trees in high beechen woods & makes a sibilous grasshopper-like noise, now & then at short intervals shivering a little with its wings when it sings & I make no doubt is the same bird as the regulus non Cristatus of Ray, which, he says contat voce stridulâ locusta, yet this great Ornithologist never suspected there were 3 species. Ibid: p: 54-55. —

See over leaf Mr. White's opinion, that there are 3 varieties, if not distinct species, which have been confounded together as one under the name of Yellow Wren.

Called also frequently green Wren & ~~of~~ Willow Wren & by Catesby Yellow Titmouse.

found in most parts of Europe & tho' one of the smallest birds endures all climates from the East-indies to the rugged Kamts=chatka, breeds in ~~Jamaica~~ North Carolina, retires in winter to Jamaica & other Southern Islands, Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 413.

are rather shy, like not to be looked at, when sitting, Mr. White relates a remarkable instance of sagacity in a hen that had bred in a bank in his fields; he & a friend had observed her as she sat in the nest tho' careful not to disturb her, yet they perceived she eyed them with much jealousy; looking for it some days after, it was not to be found, till a large bundle of moss was taken up as it were carelessly thrown over the nest to deceive the eye of an intruder. Nat: hist: of Selborne p: 151.

This bird was given to Mr. Latham by E: S: Fraser Esq.r who informed him it was shot in the Scotch highlands, he imagined it to be the Motacilla Acredula of Linneus Syst: Nat: vol: 1 p: 338, No. 496: Mr. Latham however now judges it to be only a variety of the preceeding: Synopsis vol: 2, p.t 2 p: t 13. — Mr. Pennant says it is now discovered by Mr. Pengnalm to be only ~~a~~ a young yellow wren not come to its full colour, see Suppl.t to Arct: Zool: p: 64. —

Called in some places, Nettle-creeper & Many-gold-flower, or orange-bird from the fine orange crown on the head. —

This delicate little bird as well as the common wren defies the coldest winters of Sweden, the last lives during that season in the thickest bushes Suppl.t to Arctic: Zool: p. 64 yet according to Wallis most leave Northb. in winter & have been assured by a Gent.n of that County, that he has taken up dead ones there in the severe season. — Mr. Latham found a nest in a fir-tree in his garden composed of moss, the opening on one side, in shape roundish, lined with a downy substance mixed with some filaments, perhaps Spiders webbs, the young in general from 6 to 8. Lath.s Synopsis vol: 2 p: 2 p.t 10. — had once a nest of young ones nearly full fledged taken in Hyde park, they lived a very short time M.S. — in 1786 a pair built in a spruce fir in my garden at Wycliffe, had 6 young ones that flew, the nest chiefly moss & lined with small feathers but no opening on the side as Mr. L.m says. M.S. —

Golden Crested Wren

Inhabits New-York among the red Cedars, found in Europe as high as Drontheim, crosses annually from the Orkneys to Shetland where it breeds, a flight of 60 miles & returns in winter, rare in Russia, frequent in Sibiria about the Jeresei. Suppl.t to Arct. Zool. p. 64. — Since the nest mentioned above near Wycliffe in 1786, all the young produce of which flew, they have become very numerous in that vicinity. M. T. —

— called sometimes Jenny-Wren. — appears in New-York in May, lays in June, seems to vary a little in size, being larger & in note from the European, has from 7 to 9 eggs only, white, thinly spotted with red, builds in holes of trees, retires South in August. Penn.ts Arct. Zool. vol. 2 p. 4.th. —

It is with difficulty kept in a cage over the winter, it generally dying when the hard weather commences, yet the agreeableness of its soft harmonious note & its great tameness & docility, make the experiment worth trying, which with care has sometimes succeeded, have myself preserved them till near Christmas; had a small box lined with wool with a small hole for them to retire to. M. T.

Build twice a year, in April & June, the nest is frequently found in some corner of an out-house, stack of wood, hole in a wall, or such like place, if near habitations, but in the woods, often in a bush near the ground, stump of a tree, or on the ground itself, the eggs are nearly white, with reddish markings at the large end. Lath.: Synop: vol: 2 pt. 2, p: 306.

Tomtits appreheended

Sedge Bird

it is said to build mostly among the reeds & sedges, tho' it sometimes builds on the lowest branches of trees, the nest is composed of straw & dried fibres of plants, lined with hair, lays 5 eggs of a dirty white, marbled with brown. – See Lath: Synop: vol: 2, pt. 2, p: 330.

Inhabits Sweden & Russia & Liberia in willow thickets ~~near~~ the even to the Arctic Circle. Penn.ts Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 420. – Mr Latham in the suppl.t to his Synopsis say Sepp has the nest of a bird, a slight variety at least if not the same as the Sedge Warbler, composed of the same materials as that of the Reed Warbler (see farther on), not tied to the reeds, but the whole of the sides of the nest envelopes the reeds, which support it, eggs of a pale yellowish brown.

Inhabits Sweden, frequent in Silesia, rare in Lusia Penn. Brit: Zool: vol: 2, p: 419. –

This is undoubtedly the ~~[illegible]~~ bird, so frequently caught in the fields about London & called there a pippet, ~~[illegible]~~ M: T: it is certainly a Warbler & no lark.

Mr White says this bird begins its sibilous note in the neigh:=bourhood of Selborne about the middle of April, it frequently seems to be close to your ear, when a hundred yards off & nearly full as loud as when you are close to it; in a morning early, when undisturbed, it sings on the top of a twig gaping & shivering with its wings. Whites nat: hist: of Selborne p: 45.

Wheatear

Mr Latham imagines most we see here, are on their passage to the places they choose for breeding: are met with on our downs & commons in small numbers abt the middle of April & after staying towards 3 weeks, depart & are not seen again till Aug.st he has not observed them on their return in the same places above once or twice in his life, tho has constantly remarked their first coming; is assured however by Mr Boys of Sandwich, that they are seen there in plenty abt Aug: 10., those few that breed here choose mostly rabbit-burrows & place the nest so far therein, as scarce to be within the reach of a Man's arm. Lath. Suppt. to Synop: p: 189.

called in Northamptonshire, Clod-hoppers, see Morton.

seldom seen in the North till April; first seen April 17, 1784.

the eggs have a deep blue circle at the large end. Lath. Synop: vol. 2 pt 2 p. 377

they are taken also in great numbers about Brighthelmstone, as also in the neighbourhood of Tunbridge, from whence they are sent to London twice or thrice a week in the season, both fresh & potted. — according to an old Sussex proverb, they were found in plenty about Bourn in that County, probably the same as Eastbourn mentioned in the opposite printed page M: T. —

Inhabits all climates from Bengal to Greenland, is migra=
=tory in general in the temperate & frigid Zones, in summer
ascends beyond the Arctic Circle in Europe & Asia, where
the Country is rocky, in Greenland is conversant among
rills of water, breeds there in June, is found in Iceland &
the Orkney Islands. — on its first appearance in Sweden, the
peasants expect to be freed from the severe Nocturnal frosts. —
Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 421. — its winter retreat unknown.
ibid: — found at the cape. —

not uncommon in the North in the Summer months & grow
very fatt, are remarkably fond of lighting on Stones &
Stone-walls, taking short flights. M:T:.

Mr Latham, hist. of Birds vol: 2, pt 2, p: 267, quotes some work of
Mr Pennant concerning a Grey-Wheatear killed near
Uxbridge, which is thus described, upper part, tawny, fore
part of the neck dull brownish yellow: from the bill to the
eye an obscure dusky line; quills & secondaries black, edged
with tawny & white, tail like the common one, with pale
tawny edges. Mr Latham judges it with great probability
to be a variety only.

Whinchat

or Furze-chatt, called in some parts of Derbyshire Eutic, which their cry almost exactly repeats M: T. —

it makes its nest at the foot of some low bush or under a stone, it lays 5 dirty-white eggs dotted with black, Salerne says with blue, Lath: Synop: vol: 2, p: 2, p: 565. — have been seen in Kent throughout the year, see ibid. two slight varieties are in the Leverian museum. ——

not found farther north than Sweden, inhabits the temperate parts of Russia, but not Sibiria. Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 422. —

Stonech

they certainly migrate in winter from France, M.T.: more common than the Whinchat, builds like the Whinchat, lays 5 or 6 eggs of a bluish green, slightly marked with faint rufous spots, Latt's Synop: vol: 2, pt 2, p. 449.

Some say the Stone-chatter was so called from its chattering bearing a great resemblance to the clicking together of two stones. M.T.

not ~~often~~ unfrequent builds in Furze or Furze-bushes, particularly in the North of England. M: T:

the spots on the eggs are sometimes brown & rufous see Lath: Syns: Vol 2, pt 2, p: 428. –

not found further north than Sweden, scattered over all Russia & Sibiria. Pennt Arct: Zool: Vol: 2, p: 422. –

Mr Latham in his suppl.t to his Synopsis p: 185, suspects much, nay seems pretty certain, that the bird here described is by no means the Motacilla Silvia of Linnaeus, differing both in size & colours, Linnaeus saying, that it scarce exceeds in size the yellow wren, & that it bears much affinity to the sedge bird. has however described a bird found lately by Mr Lightfoot, not hitherto described as a British species, which he thinks to be most probably the true M: Silvia of Linn: it is of the size of the yellow wren & of the same slender shape, length scarcely 5 inches; bill half an inch long, slender & dusky, base of the under mandible pale yellow,

Irides dark, upper part of the plumage in general pale cinereous brown, somewhat darker on the crown; the under parts from the chin to the vent, dusky white, the tail two inches long, of the same colour as the body, except the outer feather, which is paler on the outer web, the two middle feathers are rather shorter than the rest, making the tail appear somewhat forked when spread the wings reach rather more than one third thereon, when at rest; legs deep brown; it is found in May & June near Bul=
=strode in Bucks, builds in brambles & low bushes, the nest is com=
=posed of dry bents mixed with wool, lined with bents of a finer texture, here & there a few white hairs of a horse or cow; eggs are white, marked with small dots of brown, & larger irregular blotches of the same towards the larger end, also some other blotches of a paler brown mixed with the last, the small end quite plain; there were only 3 eggs in the nest seen by Mr Latham. — the male & female much alike; tho' the bird bears a great affinity both to the sedge bird & the yellow wren, Mr. L. is clear it is neither one nor the other, as he had all three species before him, when he made this description. — he has described it under the name of lesser white-throat & has given a figure of it, with the nest & eggs. —

DARTFORD WARBLER.

Dartford Warbler —

The lower bird in the plate seems to have some rudiments of a crest, if drawn accurately, that is probably the cock. M.T.

This species remains in England the whole year, several were shot in the winter of 1782 on a common near Wandsworth in Surrey, some of which are now in the Leverian Museum. See Lath.^n Synop: vol:2 pt.2, p:435; Mr. Latham in the same place supposes it to be the same bird as is described by Buffon vol:5, p:158 under the name of le Pitchou de Provence, being pretty frequent there, also figured in the planches enluminées plate 655, fig:1. — had a specimen sent me by Mr. Latham from Dartford in 1789. M.T. —

Mr. Latham has been since informed by an intelligent observer, that this species is never found in the neighbourhood of ~~London~~ London but in winter, disappearing before the end of April, should this be the general fact, it seems difficult to reconcile it with the account ~~of~~ in Buffon of its breeding in France, see hist: des oiseaux vol:5, p:158, as all migratory birds go northward to breed, he supposes, if it does not quite the whole Island in summer, it will hereafter be found in the northern parts, as has been observed of the Grey Wagtail. Lath.^n Suppl.^t to Syn. p.2 p:181.

Dartford Warbler

Pen. 329

— of new species of this genus, lately discovered in Britain & figured in the Phil: transactions vol: 7th p: 8, pl: 1 under the name of Motacilla arundinacea, is called by Mr Latham Reed-Wren & is described as follows. — size of Willows Wren, weight 7 penny-weights, nine grains; length of the male seven inches & a half, of the female six inches & 3 quarters, bill half an inch, of a dark horn-colour, the under mandible flesh-colour, inside of the mouth orange, irides olive brown, eyelashes dirty white, from the bill to the eye a broad streak of tawny white, the general colour of the plumage greenish olive brown, quills & tail brown with paler edges, the last somewhat cuneiform in shape, the chin white, the rest of the under part tawny white, base of all the feathers black, the legs of a light olive, soles of the feet bright greenish yellow; male & female much alike: — the nest is composed externally of dry stalks of grass, lined for the most part with the flowery tufts of the common reed, sometimes with small dead grasses, & a few black horse-hairs to cover them, the nest is usually suspended or fastened on like a hammock, between three or four stalks of reeds, by means of dead grasses, but the bird does not always confine itself to the reeds, as instances are seen of the nest being made on the branches of a water-dock, or, as was the case in that, from which the drawing in the Phil: transactions was taken, in a trifurcated

branch of a shrub near the water. — the eggs are commonly four, of a dirty white, stained all over with dull olive spots, chiefly at the largest end, where are generally seen two or three small irregular black scratches: the above bird, frequents the river Colne in Buckinghamshire & no doubt other waters & rivers, where reeds grow, it is rather a shy bird & not often taken, tho' the nest is frequently met with: it may easily be mistaken for the Sedge-bird, but is certainly a different species; the circumstance of its having the base of the bill much broader than in the Sedge-bird, were there no other characteristics, must alone determine the difference between them. Latham's Suppl.t to Synopsis p: 184. —

Latham's Syn: vol: 2, pt. 2, p. 435.

161. DARTFORD.

WITH reddiſh *irides:* eye-lids deep crimſon. A ſlender bill a little curved at the point: whole upper part of the head, neck, and back, of a duſky brown tinged with a dull yellow: throat, under ſide of the neck, the breaſt and belly deep ferruginous; the middle of the belly white; quil-feathers duſky edged with white: baſtard wing white: exterior ſide of the interior feather of the tail white, the reſt duſky; and long in proportion to the ſize of the bird: legs yellow.

A pair of theſe were ſhot on a common near *Dartford*, in *April* 1773, and communicated to me by Mr. *Latham*; they fed on flies, which they ſprung on from the furze buſh they ſat on, and then returned to it again. Supposed till now a non-descript.

XXV. TITMOUSE.

BILL ſtrait, ſhort, hard, ſtrong, ſharp-pointed, a little compreſſed.

NOSTRILS round covered with briſtles.

TONGUE as if cut at the end, terminating with two or three briſtles.

162. GREAT.

Nonette ou Meſange. *Belon av.* 376.
Parus major. *Geſner av.* 640.
Aldr. av. II. 319.
Spernuzzola, Paruſſola. *Olina*, 28.
Great Titmouſe, or Ox-eye. *Wil. orn.* 240.
Raii ſyn. av. 73.
Snitza. *Scopoli*, No. 242.
Lin. ſyſt. 341.
Talg-oxe. *Faun. Suec. ſp.* 263.
Le groſſe Meſange, ou la Charbonniere. *Briſſon av.* III. 539.
Pl. Enl. 3. f. 1.
Muſvit. *Brunnich*, 287.
Kohlmeiſe. *Kram.* 378. *Friſch*, I. 13.
Br. Zool. 113. plate W. f. 4.
Buffon v. 5. p. 392.
Lathams Syn: v. 1. p. 2. p. 536.

THIS ſpecies ſometimes viſits our gardens; but chiefly inhabits woods, where it builds in hollow trees, laying about ten eggs. This, and the whole tribe feed on inſects, which they find in the bark of trees; in the ſpring they do a great deal of miſchief in the fruit garden, by picking off the tender buds. Like wood-peckers they are perpetually running up and down the bodies of trees in queſt of food. The bird has three chearful notes, which it begins to utter in the month of *February*.

DESCRIP. The head and throat of this ſpecies are black; the cheeks white; the back green; the belly of a yellowiſh green, divided in the middle by a bed of black, which extends to the vent; the rump is of a bluiſh

vulgarly about London called a Joe-bent. —

said to be very destructive to Bees. —

the eggs are white, spotted with rust-colour chiefly at the larger end, the young family & the old pair keep together till the next Spring: if the nests are taken, they will build again even 3 times in a season. Lath. Synop: vol. 2, p. 2, p. 537. —

the Cock is said to be somewhat larger than the Hen & to have more black on the breast.

Inhabits Norway, Sweden, Russia & Siberia even in winter Penn. Arct. Zool. vol. 2, p. 426. —

are far from being confined in their food to insects or the buds of trees, are very fond of hemp-seed which they open by driving their bills into it held between their feet, are also very fond of suet & tallow &c. Ill. J. —

it has been asserted on good authority, that they never meddle with any buds but such as have been previously struck with insects. Ill. J. —

A singular variety of this species, is figured by Mr Lewin in the frontispiece to his history of British birds, it had a very singular bill formed like that of the Cross-bill, probably occasioned by some accident, it was taken up near Feversham in Kent in a dying state, having been shot, as supposed, by some body in the neighbourhood it seems in the figure not to have had any white in the cheeks, & indeed was much darker throughout.

Some are of opinion, that they do more good than harm to the buds of trees, by clearing them of the insects, which prey upon them, which I believe may be said of several other small birds usually judged to be causes of much hurt to trees &c. — M: T: — ~~it is said they pick no buds but such as have been struck by insects M: T.~~

found as far north as Lordmor, also in Southern Russia, but not in Sibiria. Pennt. Arct. Zool: p: 427. —

What further confirms the opinion of their doing no mischief, but rather good to fruit-trees &c by picking of buds of leaves, & even of blossoms, are the observations of a curious naturalist, who carefully examined all the buds picked, every one of which he found stuck by insects & had a vidus formed ~~a vidus~~ in it. M: T. —

Cole Tit

lays many eggs. — found in Sibiria even beyond the Lena & winters there. Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 427 —
was shot in summer in Newfoundland Ibid:

Marsh

lays also many eggs, is said to be fond of Bees. —

found as far North as Sondmore & in all parts of Russia Sibiria even in Kamtschatka, braves the hardest frosts
Pennt. Arct. Zool: vol: 2, p: 427 —

it seems not improbable, that this & the preceeding Species differ in Sex only. M: T:. Mr Lattam seems also to judge it only a variety of the preceeding. — was afterwards confirmed in the same opinion by that of Sepp, who figures both in one plate with the nest, as male & female, the nest there seems composed of sedge, mixed with large Cats-tail, lined with down & feathers, it contained 4 white eggs, mottled with red brown Lath. Suppt. to Synop: p: 189. —

— called in Lancashire a Miller's thumb.

Inhabits Sweden, frequent even in winter in thickets & woods all over Russia & Sibiria Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 428.

Frisch says they sometimes make two entrances to their nest, one opposite to the other to prevent the ruffling of their feathers in turning round, the nest is not suspended from a branch, but firmly applied on the fork of a branch 3 or 4 feet from the ground, the eggs are greyish ~~to~~ with a mixture of reddish but paler at the larger end, often as many as twenty. Latham Ornith. vol: 2, pt. 2, p. 52. –

called Beardmanica: will endure confinement in a cage without much difficulty; have kept them for a considerable time Mr. T.

The nest is not certainly known, Mr Latham has seen one, which he suspects to be of this bird, composed of very soft downy materials, suspended between ~~two~~ three reeds drawn together, Kramer says the nest is built among willows of the shape of a purse made of downy materials as the down of the greater Cats-tail or that of the Asp & hangs it on a branch. Lath. Syn. vol 2, pt. 2, p. 553 &c.

found, but rarely, in Schonen in Sweden, common about the Caspian Sea & Palus Maotis, but in no higher latitudes in Asia, none in Sibiria. Pennt. Arct. Zool. vol. 2, p. 428. —

In Sepp's plate, the nest is placed on the ground among the sedges, it seems of a very loose texture, composed of the tops of dry grass, mixed with the seed-heads of rushes & reeds, with narrow leaves intermixed. the eggs 4 in number, of a reddish white, marked with small brown spots. Lath. Suppl. to Syn. p. 190.

Swallows

once heard a Gentleman well versed in Ornithology say, that he was pretty certain he had seen the Hirundo Melba, (the largest species of Swallow) in England; much suspect he was deceived; tho' from the length & strength of the wings of the Swallow tribe, particularly of this gigantic species, it appears not impossible. — they are not unfrequently seen at Gibraltar. M: T: — Mr. Buffon says one was shot near his house in Burgundy in 1775.

The Swallows assemble at Madrid for their departure about the middle of September, see Dillon's travels thro' Spain p: 429 Appx. all the species, except the sandmartin, are said to remain all the winter in Madeira, disappearing only a few days in very cold weather, retiring to cliffs & crevices of the rocks & returning on the first fair sunny day, see Forster's voyage round the world p: 25 & 26. — does not this show a tendency to a torpid state? M: T:

in the latter end of August 1781 a young white swallow was caught at Whorlton a small village on the Tees banks in Durham 4 miles from Barnard-castle; some others were seen flying at the same time at Wycliffe about a mile distance on the Yorkshire side of the river. M: T: —
another, milk-white, was sent me killed at Barforth July 12, 1785 M: T: —

July 15, 1786, the Gamekeeper of Thos. Eccleston Esq.r, at Scarisbrick near Ormskirk, caught a swallow, the whole plumage of which with the bill, legs & claws were perfectly milk-white. — another shot at Trelydon in July 1788. —

found as far North as Drontheim & sometimes in Feroe Islands, common in Sibiria Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 430. —

Inhabit Newfoundland & other parts of N: America during Summer ~~Ibid~~ build there on lofty rocks & precipices especially such as yield shelter by overhanging their base, many now since the arrival of the Europeans affect the haunts of Men & build in Stables, outhouses & Barns, from whence are called Barn-Swallows, in Sweden are often called Ladu-Swala a word to the same import. ~~Ibid~~ — appear in New York in May, make the same nest with the European, lay in June, disappear in August or early in September, those which are found beyond the Senesei & in all the north-east part of Sibiria, have their lower part mistcoloured like the American variety, for they cannot be called a distinct species, see Arct: Zool: as above.

The Votiaks a Finnish nation pay great respect to the Swallow, for he that kills one of these, a Lapwing, Pigeon or Wagtail, exposes himself to all sorts of misfortunes in his flock, they even build nests for the Swallow. Lath.m Suppl.t to Synop: p: 192.

two milk-white swallows were bred in 1788 in the chymney of Mr. Wilson of Petland farm in parish of Hartford, Sussex.

A singular instance of a late Swallow's nest was observed at Seaton in Cumberland, where on the 10th of October 1787, was discovered one, containing 4 young ones, of which one took flight the next day & another the day following. – they remained very late in many parts of England that year. See a Mss note further on p: 347 & 348. –

– Swallows were said to have been seen at Penrith in Cumberland before the 20th of February 1790, a remarka=ble early season throughout Britain. N: B: Penrith & its neighbourhood are far from being early in their productions &c in general, the neighbourhood of Carlisle & many other parts of the County being much forwarder. –

about the middle of February 1761, some flocks of swallows & other summer birds were said to have been seen at Swansea in South Wales; most supposed to have been destroyed by the severe weather following, as many were afterwards found frozen to death. –

Have known them frequently in England build their nests &
if permitted bring up their young on stair cases, in outhouses
& even in Chambers, if any exit-hole was allowed them. M.J.

is frequently seen, soon at least, after the appearance of the Chimney swallow [& sometimes before. M: T:
the eggs are transparent, is said to lay only once a year. —
The Swedes very pertinently call it Ring-Swala from the rings or circles that it makes in flying round its nest, yet Linneus in his Fauna Suecica gives this name to the Swift. —
— Called in some places Screech-owls & divelings from their harsh disagreeable cry.

found as high north as Drontheim, Penn.t Brit: Zool: vol: 2, p: 432. is often found in vast abundance beyond Lake Baikal on the loftiest rocks, chiefly about the river Oron, where a variety with a white rump is very common, Mr Lawson says it inhabits Carolina. See ibid: —

Mr Latham says they usually lay five eggs white & of a longish form, breed only once a year & are supposed to return to the same place to breed annually. Lath.: Synopsis vol: 2 p.t 2, p: 285. Imagine most of the other Swallows return to their old habitations to rest in except when disturbed. M: T:

The Revd & ingenious Mr. Gilbt. White of Selborne observes in his nat: hist: of that place p: 230, that it is probable the same or nearly the same number of Swifts resort every year to the same districts without any increase, he observed for several years at Selborne 8 pairs only & tho' they bred every year, they never became more numerous in that little town.

Mr. White says, a Swift was seen at Lyndon in Rut=
=landshire, as late as the 3d. of September.

breeds only once in the summer; I believe the 3 other species always twice; the Swifts feed not only on flies, but on beetles & other coleopterous or sheath-winged insects. M: T:.

~~differs also from the other species in having~~

by being ſo conſtantly expóſed to all weathers, the gloſs of the plumage is loſt before it retires. I cannot trace them to their winter quarters, unleſs in one inſtance of a pair found adhering by their claws and in a torpid ſtate, in *February* 1766, under the roof of *Longnor Chapel*, *Shropſhire:* on being brought to a fire, they revived and moved about the room. The feet are of a particular ſtructure, all the toes ſtanding forward; the left conſiſts of only one bone; the others of an equal number, viz. two each; in which they differ from thoſe of all other birds.

This appears in our country about fourteen days later than the ſand martin; but differs greatly in the time of its departure, retiring invariably about the tenth of *Auguſt*, being the firſt of the genus that leaves us.

The fabulous hiſtory of the *Manucodiata*, or bird of *Paradiſe*, is in the hiſtory of this ſpecies in great meaſure verified. It was believed to have no feet, to live upon the celeſtial dew, to float perpetually on the *Indian*, and to perform all its functions in that element.

The SWIFT actually performs what has been in theſe enlightened times diſproved of the former; except the ſmall time it takes in ſleeping, and what it devotes to incubation, every other action is done on wing. The materials of its neſt it collects either as they are carried about by the winds, or picks them up from the ſurface in its ſweeping flight. Its food is undeniably the inſects that fill the air. Its drink is taken in tranſient ſips from the water's ſurface. Even its amorous rites are performed on high. Few perſons who have attended to them in a fine ſummer's morning, but muſt have ſeen them make their aerial courſes at a great height, encircling a certain ſpace with an eaſy ſteady motion. On a ſudden they

they fall into each other's embraces, then drop precipitate with a loud ſhriek for numbers of yards. This is the critical conjuncture, and to be no more wondered at, than that inſects (a familiar inſtance) ſhould diſcharge the ſame duty in the ſame element.

Theſe birds and ſwallows are inveterate enemies to hawks. The moment one appears, they attack him immediately: the ſwifts ſoon deſiſt; but the ſwallows purſue and perſecute thoſe rapacious birds, till they have entirely driven them away.

Swifts delight in ſultry thundry weather, and ſeem thence to receive freſh ſpirits. They fly in thoſe times in ſmall parties with particular violence; and as they paſs near ſteeples, towers, or any edifices where their mates perform the office of incubation, emit a loud ſcream, a ſort of ſerenade, as Mr. *White* ſuppoſes, to their reſpective females.

To the curious monographics on the ſwallow tribe, of that worthy correſpondent, I muſt acknowlege myſelf indebted for numbers of the remarks above-mentioned.

OF THE DISAPPEARANCE OF SWALLOWS.

THERE are three opinions among naturaliſts concerning the manner the ſwallow tribes diſpoſe of themſelves after their diſappearance from the countries in which they make their ſummer reſidence. *Herodotus* mentions one ſpecies that reſides in *Egypt* the whole year: *Proſper Alpinus** aſſerts the ſame; and Mr. *Loten*,

* Hirundines duplicis generis ibi obſervantur; patriæ ſcilicet quæ nunquam ab *Ægypto* diſcedentes, ibi perpetuo morantur, atque peregrinæ, hæ ſunt noſtratibus omnino ſimiles; patriæ vero toto etiam ventre nigricant. *Hiſt. Ægypt.* I. 198.

late

late governor of *Ceylon*, aſſured us, that thoſe of *Java* never remove. Theſe excepted, every other known kind obſerve a periodical migration, or retreat. The ſwallows of the cold *Norway* *, and of *North America* †, of the diſtant *Kamtſchatka* ‡, of the temperate parts of *Europe*, of *Aleppo* §, and of the hot *Jamaica* ‖, all agree in this one point.

In cold countries, a defect of inſect food on the approach of winter, is a ſufficient reaſon for theſe birds to quit them: but ſince the ſame cauſe probably does not ſubſiſt in the warm climates, recourſe ſhould be had to ſome other reaſon for their vaniſhing.

Of the three opinions, the firſt has the utmoſt appearance of probability; which is, that they remove nearer the ſun, where they can find a continuance of their natural diet, and a temperature of air ſuiting their conſtitutions. That this is the caſe with ſome ſpecies of *European* ſwallows, has been proved beyond contradiction (as above cited) by M. *Adanſon*. We often obſerve them collected in flocks innumerable on churches, on rocks, and on trees, previous to their departure hence; and Mr. *Collinſon* proves their return here in perhaps equal numbers, by two curious relations of undoubted credit: the one communicated to him by Mr. *Wright*, maſter of a ſhip; the other by the late Sir *Charles Wager*; who both deſcribed (to the ſame purpoſe) what happened to each in their voyages. "Returning home, ſays Sir *Charles*, in the ſpring "of the year, as I came into ſounding in our channel, a great flock

* *Pontop. hiſt. Norw.* II. 98.
† *Cat. Carol.* I. 51. *app.* 8.
‡ *Hiſt. Kamtſ.* 162.
§ *Ruſſel Alep.* 70.
‖ *Phil. Tranſ.* No. 36.

of

" of ſwallows came and ſettled on all my rigging; every rope was " covered; they hung on one another like a ſwarm of bees; the " decks and carving were filled with them. They ſeemed almoſt " famiſhed and ſpent, and were only feathers and bones; but be- " ing recruited with a night's reſt, toke their flight in the morn- " ing"*. This vaſt fatigue, proves that their journey muſt have been very great, conſidering the amazing ſwiftneſs of theſe birds: in all probability they had croſſed the *Atlantic* ocean, and were returning from the ſhores of *Senegal*, or other parts of *Africa*; ſo that this account from that moſt able and honeſt ſeaman, confirms the later information of M. *Adanſon*.

Mr. *White*, on *Michaelmas* day 1768, had the good fortune to havè ocular proof of what may reaſonably be ſuppoſed an actual migration of ſwallows. Travelling that morning very early between his houſe and the coaſt, at the beginning of his journey he was environed with a thick fog, but on a large wild heath the miſt began to break, and diſcovered to him numberleſs ſwallows, cluſtered on the ſtanding buſhes, as if they had rooſted there: as ſoon as the ſun burſt out, they were inſtantly on wing, and with an eaſy and placid flight proceeded towards the ſea. After this he ſaw no more flocks, only now and then a ſtraggler †.

This rendevouz of ſwallows about the ſame time of year is very common on the willows, in the little iſles in the *Thames*. They

* *Phil. Tranſ.* Vol LI. Part 2. p. 459.

† In *Kalm*'s Voyage to *America*, is a remarkable inſtance of the diſtant flight of ſwallows; for one lighted on the ſhip he was in, *September* 2d. when he had paſſed only over two thirds of the *Atlantic* ocean. His paſſage was uncommonly quick, being performed from *Deal* to *Philadelphia* in leſs than ſix weeks; and when this accident happened, he was fourteen days ſail from *Cape Hinlopen*.

ſeem

ſeem to aſſemble for the ſame purpoſe as thoſe in *Hampſhire*, notwithſtanding no one yet has been eye witneſs of their departure. On the 26th. of *September* laſt, two Gentlemen who happened to lie at *Maidenhead bridge*, furniſhed at leſt a proof of the multitudes there aſſembled: they went by torch-light to an adjacent iſle, and in leſs than half an hour brought aſhore fifty dozen; for they had nothing more to do than to draw the willow twigs through their hands, the birds never ſtirring till they were taken.

The northern naturaliſts will perhaps ſay, that this aſſembly met for the purpoſe of plunging into their ſubaqueous winter quarters; but was that the caſe, they would never eſcape diſcovery in a river perpetually fiſhed as the *Thames*, ſome of them muſt inevitably be brought up in the nets that haraſs that water.

The ſecond notion has great antiquity on its ſide. *Ariſtotle* * and *Pliny* † give, as their belief, that ſwallows do not remove very far from their ſummer habitation, but winter in the hollows of rocks, and during that time loſe their feathers. The former part of their opinion has been adopted by ſeveral ingenious men; and of late, ſeveral proofs have been brought of ſome ſpecies, at leſt, having been diſcovered in a torpid ſtate. Mr. *Collinſon* ‡ favored us with the evidence of three gentlemen, eye-witneſſes to numbers of *ſand martins* being drawn out of a cliff on the *Rhine*, in the month of *March* 1762 §. And the Honorable *Daines Barrington* communicated to us the following fact, on the authority of the late

* *Hiſt. an.* 935.
† *Lib.* 10. *c.* 24.
‡ By letter, dated *June* 14, 1764.
§ *Phil. Tranſ.* Vol. LIII. p. 101. art. 24.

Lord *Belhaven*, that numbers of ſwallows have been found in old dry walls, and in ſandhills near his Lordſhip's ſeat in *Eaſt Lothian*; not once only, but from year to year; and that when they were expoſed to the warmth of a fire, they revived. We have alſo heard of the ſame annual diſcoveries near *Morpeth* in *Northumberland*, but cannot ſpeak of them with the ſame aſſurance as the two former: neither in the two laſt inſtances are we certain of the particular ſpecies *.

Other witneſſes crowd on us to prove the reſidence of thoſe birds in a torpid ſtate during the ſevere ſeaſon.

Firſt, In the chalky cliffs of *Suſſex*; as was ſeen on the fall of a great fragment ſome years ago.

Secondly, In a decayed hollow tree that was cut down, near *Dolgelli*, in *Merionethſhire*.

Thirdly, In a cliff near *Whitby*, *Yorkſhire*; where, on digging out a fox, whole buſhels of ſwallows were found in a torpid condition. And,

Laſtly, The Reverend Mr. *Conway*, of *Sychton*, *Flintſhire*, was ſo obliging as to communicate the following fact: A few years ago, on looking down an old lead mine in that county, he obſerved numbers of ſwallows clinging to the timbers of the ſhaft, ſeemingly aſleep; and on flinging ſome gravel on them, they juſt moved, but never attempted to fly or change their place; this was between *All Saints* and *Chriſtmas*.

Theſe are doubtleſs the lurking places of the latter hatches, or of thoſe young birds, who are incapable of diſtant migrations. There they continue inſenſible and rigid; but like flies may ſome-

* *Klein* gives an inſtance of *ſwifts* being found in a torpid ſtate. *Hiſt. av.* 204.

times

a swallow, tho' I know not of what species, was found, as I was informed, by a person of Credit, some years since in winter in a torpid state on taking down an old house ~~in winter~~ near Wyclifffe in Yorkshire; on being put to the fire, it revived & flew about. M.S.

A Gentleman, on whose veracity I can depend, assured me, he was an eye witness of several swallows in a torpid state, being dragged up out of the river, where the floating islands are, near St. Omer's in Flanders. M.S.

A strict observation was made by the Hon.ble Mr. Barrington & some others in his company on the Cornish coast on the first arrival of swallows in the Spring of 1782, who shott several the first day of their supposed arrival or being seen; which they carefully dissected, but found no faces in them, which seems to be a self-evident proof, that instead of having travelled from a foreign clime, they had passed their winter at home in a state of torpidity. —

it seems however proved beyond a doubt, that some one species of swallows or at least some individuals of one or more species remain during winter in a state of torpidity either under water, or buried under ruins, old buildings &c. perhaps some that are sickly or too young to bear so long a journey at the time of the general migration. M. S.

on Monday Dec: 3, 1787, several swallows were seen on the wing about Lewes in Sussex; see extract of a letter from thence in the morning Chronicle of Wednesday Dec: 12. — *

the same year some swallows & Martins were observed as late as the 10th of November at Nutwell near Exmouth in Devonshire, by my worthy & very accurate friend Mr Hudson.

* N: B: this acct. is rather doubtful, as several persons, curious in these matters at that time in Lewes, had never heard of this unusual appearance of them.

times be reanimated by an unſeaſonable hot day in the midſt of winter: for very near *Chriſtmas* a few appeared on the moulding of a window of *Merton College*, *Oxford*, in a remarkably warm nook, which prematurely ſet their blood in motion, having the ſame effect as laying them before the fire at the ſame time of year. Others have been known to make this premature appearance; but as ſoon as the cold natural to the ſeaſon returns, they withdraw again to their former retreats.

I ſhall conclude with one argument drawn from the very late hatches of two ſpecies.

On the twenty-third of *October* 1767, a *martin* was ſeen in *Southwark*, flying in and out of its neſt: and on the twenty-ninth of the ſame month, four or five *ſwallows* were obſerved hovering round and ſettling on the county hoſpital at *Oxford*. As theſe birds muſt have been of a late hatch, it is highly improbable that at ſo late a ſeaſon of the year, they would attempt from one of our midland counties, a voyage almoſt as far as the equator to *Senegal* or *Goree*: we are therefore confirmed in our notion, that there is only a partial migration of theſe birds; and that the feeble late hatches conceal themſelves in this country.

The above, are circumſtances we cannot but aſſent to, though ſeemingly contradictory to the common courſe of nature in regard to other birds. We muſt, therefore, divide our belief relating to theſe two ſo different opinions, and conclude, that one part of the ſwallow tribe migrate, and that others have their winter quarters near home. If it ſhould be demanded, why ſwallows alone are found in a torpid ſtate, and not the other many ſpecies of ſoft billed birds, which likewiſe diſappear about the ſame time? The following reaſon may be aſſigned:

No birds are ſo much on the wing as ſwallows, none fly with ſuch ſwiftneſs and rapidity, none are obliged to ſuch ſudden and various evolutions in their flight, none are at ſuch pains to take their prey, and we may add, none exert their voice more inceſſantly; all theſe occaſion a vaſt expence of ſtrength, and of ſpirits, and may give ſuch a texture to the blood, that other animals cannot experience; and ſo diſpoſe, or we may ſay, neceſſitate, this tribe of birds, or part of them, at leſt, to a repoſe more laſting than that of any others.

The third notion is, even at firſt ſight, too amazing and unnatural to merit mention, if it was not that ſome of the learned have been credulous enough to deliver, for fact, what has the ſtrongeſt appearance of impoſſibility; we mean the relation of ſwallows paſſing the winter immerſed under ice, at the bottom of lakes, or lodged beneath the water of the ſea at the foot of rocks. The firſt who broached this opinion, was *Olaus Magnus*, Archbiſhop of *Upſal*, who very gravely informs us, that theſe birds are often found in cluſtered maſſes at the bottom of the northern lakes, mouth to mouth, wing to wing, foot to foot; and that they creep down the reeds in autumn, to their ſubaqueous retreats. That when old fiſhermen diſcover ſuch a maſs, they throw it into the water again; but when young inexperienced ones take it, they will, by thawing the birds at a fire, bring them indeed to the uſe of their wings, which will continue but a very ſhort time, being owing to a premature and forced revival *.

That the good Archbiſhop did not want credulity, in other inſtances, appears from this, that after having ſtocked the bottoms

* *Derham's Phyſ. Theol.* note *d.* p. 349. *Pontop. hiſt. Norw.* I. 99.

of

author of the Flora Britannica, as late as Nov: 10, tho' there had been very hard frosts before that time & the Thermometer in the open air was at 25, wind high & very cold, yet they flew about in the sun as brisk as in summer; he seems to think this a conclusive argument against their being in a state of torpidity in winter, as the cold was then sufficient to have rendered them so, but the argument is also conclusive against at least a universal mi=gration at the usual time & to say nothing of the undoubted facts of their being found in a torpid state apparently dead, but reviving by heat, as cannot be denied, how can the occasional appearance of some in a warm day in winter be accounted for, but from some at least remaining here torpid in the winter? perhaps it would be best to split the difference with our author, that the greatest part migrate, but that some stragglers or late broods remain the whole winter. M. T.

Mr. White says he has seen Martins in Hampshire as late as the 7th of Nov. in numbers, nat: hist: of Selborne p: 28. he once saw a Martin in the quadrangle of Christ-Church college Oxford on a very sunny warm morning on the 20th of November. see his nat: hist: of Selborne p: 32.

of the lakes with birds, he ſtores the clouds with mice, which ſometimes fall in plentiful ſhowers on *Norway* and the neighboring countries *.

Some of our own countrymen have given credit to the ſubmerſion of ſwallows †; and *Klein* patroniſes the doctrine ſtrongly, giving the following hiſtory of their manner of retiring, which he received from ſome countrymen and others. They aſſerted, that ſometimes the ſwallows aſſembled in numbers on a reed, till it broke and ſunk with them to the bottom; and their immerſion was preluded by a dirge of a quarter of an hour's length. That others would unite in laying hold of a ſtraw with their bills, and ſo plunge down in ſociety. Others again would form a large maſs, by clinging together with their feet, and ſo commit themſelves to the deep ‡.

Such are the relations given by thoſe that are fond of this opinion, and though delivered without exaggeration, muſt provoke a ſmile. They aſſign not the ſmalleſt reaſon to account for theſe birds being able to endure ſo long a ſubmerſion without being ſuffocated, or without decaying, in an element ſo unnatural to ſo delicate a bird; when we know that the otter §, the corvorant, and the

* *Geſner Icon. An.* 100.

† *Derham's Phyſ. Theol.* 340. 349. *Hildrop's Tracts*, II. 32.

‡ *Klein hiſt. av.* 205, 206. *Ekmarck* migr. av. Amæn. acad. IV. ~~589.~~ 567.

§ Though entirely ſatisfied in our own mind of the impoſſibility of theſe relations; yet, deſirous of ſtrengthening our opinion with ſome better authority, we applied to that able anatomiſt, Mr. *John Hunter*; who was ſo obliging to inform us, that he had diſſected many ſwallows, but found nothing in them different from other birds as to the organs of reſpiration. That all thoſe animals which he

the grebes, ſoon periſh, if caught under ice, or entangled in nets: and it is well known, that thoſe animals will continue much longer under water than any others to whom nature hath denied that particular ſtructure of heart, neceſſary for a long reſidence beneath that element.

he had diſſected of the claſs that ſleep during winter, ſuch as lizards, frogs, &c. had a very different conformation as to thoſe organs. That all theſe animals, he believes, do breathe in their torpid ſtate; and, as far as his experience reaches, he knows they do: and that therefore he eſteems it a very wild opinion, that terreſtrial animals can remain any long time under water without drowning.

BILL

Martin

Common in Sibiria & Kamtschatka. Penn.ts Arct: Zool: Vol. 2 p: 430, in Europe seen as high as Drontheim, Inhabits during Summer Newfoundland & New-York also found by navigators on the Western Coast of America in October, rather inferior in size to the European; a specimen with a black rump has been sent from Hudsons bay, doubtful whether a variety or distinct species, they build there under the windows of the few houses or against the steep banks of rivers. See Ibid:—
in the year 1772 some young martins were still in their nest in Oct: 23, White's nat. hist: of Selborne p: 98. —

Mr. White says, a friend of his saw a Martin Nov: 26, in a sheltered bottom, the sun shone warm & the bird was briskly pursuing flies, he seems to be convinced, that some remain here over the winter. Nat: hist: of Selborne p: 59.

the first time lays 4 eggs, the second 3 or 4 at most, they are white inclining to dusky at the larger end, sometimes lays a third time, but then has not above 2 or 3. Lath: Synop: vol 2, p: 2, p: 562. — Mr Latham says farther, that the Martin is called at Hudsons bay Shashyrinepeshew, but is not certain whether it quite answers to the description of the Eng: species, perhaps it may be the black-rumped variety mentioned in Phil: transact: vol: 62, p: 408. — Lath: suppl: to Synop: p: 192.

Sand Martin

found as far as ~~Drontheim~~ Sondmor, frequent in Sibiria & Kamtschatka Penn: Arct: Zool: vol 2, p: 431. — arrives in June in New York, builds in deep holes of banks over lakes & rivers, departs in August or beginning of september, see ibid: —

found as far north as Londnor & common over Russia & Siberia to Kamschatka. Penn. ~~Des~~ Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 437. —

one was shot on Sinfin moor in Derbyshire as late as the 18th of September 1780.

frequently found near forests & chaces, as Epping forest, New forest & environs &c. — the American Goatsucker is smaller than ours & the males without the white marks on the tail, yet I think have those on the wings, tho' smaller than our's. M: T: — two Goatsuckers were shot on Scargill moor about the middle of July 1786, one a young one, the other an old hen.

not improbable that some of these accipitres are only varieties of
Genera known here created by age, sex, or climate. M. T.

another species of Cuckow is mentioned in Gerini to have built 1739 near Pisa in Italy, & had 4 young ones but never seen there before or since, it was black & white, with a crest M.T. —

Some say the Black-Woodpecker, Picus Martius, has been sometimes seen in Devonshire M.T.

2: Whether the Tetrao Lagopus of Brunnich is more than a variety at most of the Ptarmigan? M: T:..

the Tetrao Rufus is found in Guernsey & Jersey M: T:

Gt's Letrax

— have been seen in England, could scarce have migrated here.

~~Hydrobatus Leucotilis probably a variety~~

some say the Solitary Sparrow has been seen in England, which I much doubt M:T.

The <u>Emberiza Cia</u> is said by Mr. Hudson to be in England. M:T.

rather think the French <u>Friquet</u> is our <u>Mountain</u> Sparrow. M:T.

probably several of these Motacilla might be found in England after a proper search, two or three species unknown before here, have been discovered within these few years. M.J.

Mons.r Buffon says the Hirundo Melba is sometimes seen in France, one having been shot near his Chateau in Burgundy; a scientific Ornithologist once told me, he was pretty certain he had seen one in England, which from their long wing & vast power of flight seems not so very improbable, at least not impossible. M.J.

The Crane, formerly frequent in our English fens, have most unaccount-
-ably deserted this country within less than a Century, scarce one now in
several years to be seen M: T: –

Several new Fungi have been lately found out in England. N.J.

It seems not probable, that the Martynetts mentioned here were our common Swallow-Martins, as 400 woodcocks are mentioned as part of the feast in another place, which could hardly be procured in the Summer season, when only Martins are here, except perhaps in the torpid state. M: J:

found still pretty frequent in Norway, but now rare in Denmark & Sweden; not unfrequent in N: Britain in the last century.

By a letter from Mr. Chisholme, dated Erchless near Inverness, April 4, 1785, he informs me the bird mentioned by Mr. Pennant as shot in his woods, was the last killed there & that none had been seen there for several years, supposed totally extinct in that part at least & probably nearly so, if not entirely, thro' all N: Britain; he also says the moor-game both black & red, the Ptarmigans & roebucks were much decreased by severe winters & other accidents. M: T:—

Mr Latham also says the last nest of the Wood-grouse ~~was~~ ~~seen~~ seen in Scotland, was placed on a Scotch-pine in Chisholme's great forest in Strathglass. Lath: Synop: vol: 2 pt: 2, p: 730 in a note.— N: B: one Robertson a Scotchman told me he had killed a hen sitting on her eggs in Scotland not many years since. M: T:—

they are found in Lorrain, tho' not plentifully on the Vosges mountains, but are sold very dear there, as are the Lazel hens or Gelinottes, a species of grouse so where found in Britain, tho' are in most parts of Europe & in great plenty in the northern kingdoms of Scandinavia. a wood-grouse I had from Norway, measured when stretched out 3 feet 7 inches between the tips of the wings, it was a Cock. M: T:—

the Wood-grouse are found near Montpellier & not unfrequent, as I have been assured, in the mountains of la haute Provence. M: T:—

Thefe birds are common to *Scandinavia*, *Germany*, *France*, and feveral parts of the *Alps*. In our country I have feen one fpecimen at *Invernefs*, a male, killed in the woods of Mr. *Chifolme*, North of that place.

The length of the male is two feet eight inches; the breadth three feet ten: its weight fometimes fourteen pounds. The female is much lefs, the length being only twenty-fix inches; the breadth forty. The fexes differ alfo greatly in colors. The bill of the male is of a pale yellow: the noftrils are covered with dufky feathers: the head, neck and back are elegantly marked, flender lines of grey and black running tranfverfely. The feathers on the hind part of the head are long, and beneath the throat is a large tuft of long feathers. The upper part of the breaft is of a rich gloffy green; the reft of the breaft and the belly black, mixed with fome white feathers: the fides are marked like the neck: the coverts of the wings croffed with undulated lines of black and reddifh brown: the exterior webs of the greater quil feathers are black: at the fetting on of the wings in both fexes is a white fpot; the inner coverts are of the fame color: the tail confifts of eighteen feathers, the middle of which is the longeft; are black, marked on each fide with a few white fpots: the vent feathers black mixed with white. The legs very ftrong, covered with brown feathers: the edges of the toes pectinated. DESCRIP.

The female differs greatly from the male: the bill is dufky: the throat red: the head, neck and back are marked with tranfverfe bars of red and black: the breaft has fome white fpots on it, and the lower part is of a plain orange color: the belly barred with pale orange and black; the tips of the feathers white. The feathers of the back and fcapulars black, the edges mottled with black

and pale reddiſh brown; the ſcapulars tipt with white. The inner webs of the quil feathers duſky: the exterior mottled with duſky and pale brown. The tail is of a deep ruſt color barred with black, tipt with white, and conſiſts of ſixteen feathers.

Geſner, as Mr. *Willughby* * has long ſince obſerved, deceived by the very different plumage of the male and female of this kind, has formed of them two ſpecies.

93. BLACK.

Urogallus minor (the Male). *Geſner av.* 493. Grygallus minor (the Female). 496.
Faſan negro, Faſiano alpeſtre, Urogallus ſive Tetrao minor Gallus Scoticus ſylveſtris. *Aldr. av.* II. 32. 160.
Raii ſyn. av. 53.
Heath-cock, black Game, or Grous. *Wil. orn.* 173.
Tetrao tetrix. *Lin. ſyſt.* 274.
Orre. *Faun. Suec. ſp.* 102.
Le Coq-de-bruyeres a queue fourchue. *Briſſon av.* I. 186. *Hiſt. d'Oys.* II. 210.
Cimbris mas Urhane, *fœmina* Urhoene. *Norvegis* Orrfugl. *Brunnich*, 196.
Berkhan, Schildhan. *Kram.* 356.
Birckhahn. *Friſch*, I. 109.
Br. Zool. 85. *tab.* M. 1. 2. *Pl. Enl.* 172, 173.
Gallo sforcello *Italis*. *Scopoli*, No. 169.
Lathan's Syn: vol. 2, pt. 2, p. 733.

MANNERS.

THESE birds, like the former, are fond of wooded and mountanous ſituations; they feed on bilberries, and other mountain fruits; and in the winter on the tops of the heath. They are often found in woods; this and the preceding ſpecies perching like the pheaſant: in the ſummer they frequently deſcend from the hills to feed on corn: they never pair; but in the ſpring the male gets upon ſome eminence, crows and claps his

* *Wil. orn.* 173. *Geſner av.* 490. 495.

wings;

The Grouse as represented over leaf, is undoubtedly our Black-game, tho' perhaps with some small variation in the very northern countries, the principal seem to be the multiplicity of curls in the tail, probably the consequence of age in countries where they escape longer the search of the Sportsman, it has been observed in Britain, that the tail becomes more curled by age. M. T. -

The tail in the plate annexed is more curled than in any specimen I have ever seen, perhaps it grows more so by age. M:P.

The Hen of the Black-Cock differing so much from it & contrary to what happens among most fowls, being rather of a more gay & variegated colour, has by many former naturalists been judged a distinct Species under the name of Gryg. minor &c. on the same account the Hen of the Cock of the wood has also been characterised as a distinct species, under the name of Gryg. major. M:T. –

This species inhabits Europe as high north as Lapland & also Russia & Siberia as far as Birch trees grow. Penn. Brit. Zool. vol. p. 314. are remarkably fond of the Catkins & buds of birch & also of the balsam poplar, which gives its flesh a fine flavor. See ibid: –

Pl. XLII. No. 93.

BLACK COCK.

Mr Pennant relates from Mr. Oedman, ~~to~~ in his suppl.t to his Arctic Zoology, p.62, that in Sweden, the black Cock, will fill its craw with the catkins of birch, before it retires under the snow & by this mean sustains life for several days without any other food. — it is said that the black cock in Swe=den has been known to tread the common domestic hen & that a barren spurious breed has been the result. see Pennant ibid. -

Have heard the Empress of Russia is extremely fond of the diversion of shooting black-game, which are found in great abundance near St. Petersburgh & in most parts of Russia, she is said to be an excellent marksworman. M: T:.

Mr. White says there were formerly, black game in Wol=mer-forest Hants, he remmembered some when a boy, the last pack remmembered was killed about the year 1742, an accidental hen was spring many years after there. nat: hist: of Selborne p: 18.

the eggs are yellowish white speckled with ferruginous, spotted with the same, the largest at the small end. Lath. Synop: vol. p.t 2, p: 734.

the flesh highly flavoured & dark coloured except a part of the breast called the white muscle, of the colour of the flesh of the whitest chicken: have been kept for a considerable time in Menageries, but never heard they had any produce in a confined state. — are in such plenty in Poland, particularly in the Palatinates of Kiow & Braslaw, that according to the account of the Jesuit Rzaczynski, a Polish nobleman took at one draught of his net, one hundred & thirty brace! Surely his nett must have been of an enormous size! Rzaczynski and Pol: 422. — they were formerly in very great plenty in Scotland & in the North of England, but of late years by the great ~~still~~ improvement in Shooting & also by the burning of Ling & Fern, have been much destroyed, some have been found in the South

Turn over

wings *; on which ſignal all the females within hearing reſort to him: the hen lays ſeldom more than ſix or ſeven eggs. The young males quit their mother in the beginning of winter; and keep in flocks of ſeven or eight till ſpring; during that time they inhabit the woods: they are very quarrelſome, and will fight together like game cocks; and at that time are ſo inattentive to their own ſafety, that it has often happened that two or three have been killed at one ſhot.

DESCRIP. An old black cock weighs near four pounds: its length is one foot ten inches; its breadth two feet nine: the bill duſky: the plumage of the whole body black, gloſſed over the neck and rump with a ſhining blue. The coverts of the wings are of a duſky brown: the four firſt quil feathers are black, the next white at the bottom; the lower half of the ſecondary feathers white, and the tips are of the ſame color: the inner coverts of the wings white: the thighs and legs are covered with dark brown feathers; on the former are ſome white ſpots: the toes reſemble thoſe of the former ſpecies. The tail conſiſts of ſixteen black feathers, and is much forked; the exterior feathers bend greatly outwards, and their ends ſeem as if cut off. The feathers under the tail and inner coverts of the wings are of a pure white.

FEMALE. The female weighs only two pounds: its length is one foot ſix inches; its breadth two feet ſix. The head and neck are marked with alternate bars of dull red and black: the breaſt with duſky, black and white; but the laſt predominates. The back, coverts

* The ruffed heathcock of *America*, a bird of this genus, does the ſame. *Edw. Gl.* p. 80. The cock of the wood agrees too in this exultation during the amorous ſeaſon; at which time the peaſants in the *Alps*, directed by the ſound, have an opportunity of killing them.

of the wings and tail are of the ſame colors as the neck, but the red is deeper: the inner webs of the quil feathers are mottled with black and white: the inner coverts of the wings are white; and in both ſexes form a white ſpot on the ſhoulder. The tail is ſlightly forked; it conſiſts of eighteen feathers variegated with red and black. The feathers under the tail are white, marked with a few bars of black and orange. This bird hatches its young late in the ſummer. It lays from ſix to eight eggs, of a dull yellowiſh white color, marked with numbers of very ſmall ferruginous ſpecks; and towards the ſmaller end with ſome blotches of the ſame hue.

Mixed Breed.

Beſides the common ſpecies of black cock, M. *Briſſon* mentions a variety found in *Scotland*, under the name of *le coq de bruyere piqueté*, or ſpotted black cock. It differs from the common ſort in being ſpotted on the neck, breaſt, wings and thighs with red. This I ſuppoſe to have been a ſpurious breed between this and the former ſpecies, as the *Tetrao Hybridus* of *Linnæus* is. I could not learn that this mixed race was found at preſent in *North Britain*, perhaps becauſe the cock of the wood is now become ſo very rare. It is alſo found in *Sweden*, and deſcribed by *Linnæus* in his *Faun. Suec. ſp.* 201. by the title of *Tetrao caudâ bifurcâ ſubtus albo punctata*, in *Swediſh*, *Racklehane* or *Roſlare:* the legs of this and the preceding kind are feathered only to the feet: they both inhabit woods in the winter; therefore nature hath not given them the ſame kind protection againſt the cold, as ſhe has the grous and ptarmigan, who muſt undergo all the rigor of the ſeaſon beneath the ſnow, or on the bare ground.

particularly on the New-forest in Hampshire & Dart=
=more in Devonshire, in both which places they
still subsist, tho' in a small quantity, some have
been seen, tho' very rarely, on Bagshot heath. M: T:

In some particular places in North^d &c, where they are care=
=fully garded, are still in pretty good abundance, as at Nether=
=witton the seat of Walter Trevelyan, Esqr. &c M: T: –

Believe this spurious breed is the same, as what has
been called in Scotland & elsewhere the Birch-Cock,
tho' this name has been given to the Black-Cock, by Brisk & others M: T:.
have heard some elderly people say this species or one
similar, was, as they had been informed, known in Scotland,
when they were young M: T: — pretty common in Sweden;
commonly thought a spurious species, as M^r. Pennant supposes,
between a Cock black grouse & female of the wood or great
grouse, but as it is so common, should rather doubt it; is a
very restless bird moving from tree to tree, is therefore hated
by the sportsmen, as giving other birds the alarm, it is well
figured in Sparman's Museum Carlsonianum tab: 18; see Pennant's
Suppl^t. to Arctic Zoology p: 277. –

M^r. Latham says neither this nor the Ptarmigan are ever
found in Ireland, tho' the red grouse is plentiful in the mountains
& bogs of that kingdom. Lath: Suppl^t to Synop: p: 213. –

Red Grouse

called also Moor-pout in some parts, tho' this name has also been given to the Black-game. –

one shot near Richmond in Yorkshire in Oct: 1777, weighed twenty five ounces. –
have since heard of some shot of 30 ounces weight & upwards. M: T: . –
one was shot on Scargil-moor in August 1789, which weighed rather more than 27 ounces. M: T: . –

the feet much more thickly covered with down in Winter, than Summer; the claws very concave.

26 Aug.t 1795. T. Shelton sent me 2 brace of solid shot at Bagill
One Cock weigh'd 24 oz.s – E.G.

Gallina campeſtris. *Girald. topogr. Hibern.* 706.
Red Game, Gorcock, or Moor-cock, *Wil. orn.* 177.
Lagopus altera Plinii. *Raii ſyn. av.* 54.
Moor-cock, or Moor-fowl. *Sib. Scot.* 16.
La Gelinote Hupée. *Briſſon av.* I. 209. *Hiſt. d'Oys.* II. 252.
La Gelinote d'Ecoſſe, Bonaſa Scotica. *Idem* 199. *tab.* 22. f. 1. *Hiſt. d'Oys.* II. 242.
Br. Zool. 85. plate M. 3.
Lathams Syn: vol: 2, pt. 2, p: 746.

94. RED.

DESCRIP.

THE male weighs about nineteen ounces. The length is fifteen inches and a half: the breadth twenty-ſix. The bill is black: the noſtrils covered with red and black feathers: the irides hazel colored. At the baſe of the lower mandible, on each ſide, is a white ſpot: the throat is red. The plumage on the head and neck is of a light tawny red; each feather is marked with ſeveral tranſverſe bars of black.

The back and ſcapular feathers are of a deeper red, and on the middle of each feather is a large black ſpot: the breaſt and belly are of a dull purpliſh brown, croſſed with numerous narrow duſky lines: the quil feathers are duſky: the tail conſiſts of ſixteen feathers of an equal length, all of them (except the four middlemoſt) are black, and the middle feathers are barred with red: the thighs are of a pale red, barred obſcurely with black, the legs and feet cloathed to the very claws with thick ſoft white feathers*; the claws are whitiſh, very broad Concave and ſtrong. The feet are more covered with Down in Winter than in Summer.

* The feet in the figure given by *M. Briſſon* are engraven naked, or bare of feathers. The ſpecimen probably came to that gentleman in that condition: his deſcription in other reſpects is very accurate.

The

The female weighs only fifteen ounces. The colors in general are duller than thoſe of the male: the breaſt and belly are ſpotted with white: and the tips of ſome of the coverts of the wings are of the ſame color. The red naked part that lies above the eyes is leſs prominent than in the male, and the edges not ſo deeply fringed.

We believe this ſpecies to be peculiar to the *Britiſh* iſlands; not having met with any account of it, except in the writings of our countrymen Mr. *Ray* and *Willughby*, and in M. *Briſſon* under the name of *Bonaſa Scotica*; the ſame writer deſcribes it again by the title of *Attagen*, but his references are either to authors who have copied our naturaliſts, or to ſuch who mean quite another kind. Mr. *Ray* ſeems to think his bird, the other *Lagopus* of *Pliny**, or the *Francolino* of the modern *Italians:* but the account left us by *Pliny* ſeems too brief and uncertain to determine at this time what ſpecies he intended; and that the *Francolino* is not the ſame with our grous, is evident from the figure of it exhibited by our accurate friend Mr. *Edwards* †& also that in Plinc.

Theſe birds pair in the ſpring, and lay from ſix to ten eggs: the young brood or packs follow the hen the whole ſummer; in the winter they join in flocks of forty or fifty, and become remarkably ſhy and wild: they always keep on the tops of the hills, are ſcarce ever found on the ſides, and never deſcend into the vallies; their food is the mountain berries, and the tops of heath.

* Eſt et alia nomine eodem, a coturnicibus magnitudine tantum differens, croceo tinctu cibis gratiſſima. lib. x. c. 48.

† Plate 246.

La

Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire & the border-counties are principally the habitation of this curious & delicious species of game, formerly many in Scotland, now much diminished: are found in Ireland. M:T: —

In the year 1785 on Bowes-moor near Richm. in Yorkshire was said to be a young pack of 14 birds, unusually numerous. M:T:
N:B: not improbably two packs united. M:T: —

this species as well as the preceding has been much destroyed lately in England & Scotland & their number much diminished; they have been kept tame, particularly at Bulstrode, the seat of the Dutchess Dowager of Portland, ~~[illegible]~~ & have been known to breed there in that state, had this from her Grace's own mouth. M:T: —
~~[illegible]~~ in winter, especially in hard weather, they frequent the barn doors with the common poultry & are easily destroyed. — Scarce ever found farther south than Staffordshire; have heard it reported tho on doubtful authority that some have been seen in the memory of Man in the New-forest Hampshire. M:T: —

The Rapid decrease of these two fine species of Moorgam viz the Black & Red is much to be lamented, it may be attributed to various causes, principally to the great increase of skill in shooting of late years; much less than a century, the art of shooting flying was little known; the great dissolutenes of manners & defiance of laws among the common people is certainly another cause & lastly the burning of the ling on the moors in breeding time, a modern practice, has destroyed many; nay several apart the very laws made for their preservation have proved inimical to them, how true I can't affirm, particularly the restraining the time of shooting, which now begins for the Red the 12th of Aug: & for the Black the 20th they pretend when the young birds of the early broods were killed when smaller the old ones frequently laid again & had a second brood, which seldom came into the sportsman's way, but at present this ~~never~~ second brood can never take place in consequence of the first being shot or dispersed, as the season is then much too far advanced. M. T.

Pl. XLIII.

F. GROUS. *No. 94*

PTARMIGAN. *No. 95*

Am rather disposed to differ from Mr. Pennant in thinking the Ptarmigan & White Partridge differ essentially; difference of cold & climate, may easily, as we may judge by experience in other things, operate the diversity in size & color. — Some able ornithologists seem strongly to suspect, that the Ptarmigan & the Red grouse differ only as varieties, time & accurate observations can alone determine the veracity or error of their opinions.
M: T.

La perdris blanche. *Belon av.* 259.
Lagopus. *Gesner av.* 576.
Perdrix alba seu Lagopus, Perdice alpestre. *Aldr. av.* II. 66.
Lagopus. *Plinii* lib. x. c. 48.
Tetrao Lagopus. *Lin. syst.* 274.
Snoripa. *Faun. Suec. sp.* 203.
La Gelinote blanche. *Brisson av.* I. 216.
Raii syn. av. 55.

95. PTARMIGAN.

White Game, erroneously called the white Partridge. *Wil. orn.* 176.
The Ptarmigan. *Sib. Scot.* 16.
Pl. Enl. 129. *Hist. d'Oys.* II. 264.
Norv. Rype. *Mas Islandis*, Riupkarre, *Fæm.* Riupa *Brunnich* 199.
Schneehuhn. *Frisch.* I. 110.
Schneehun. *Kram.* 356.
Br. Zool. 86 plates M. 4. 5.
Scopoli, No. 118.
Lathami Ind. vol. 2, pt. 2, p. 741.

THIS bird is well described by Mr. *Willughby*, under the name of the white game. M. *Brisson** joins it with the white partridge of Mr. *Edwards*, plate 72. I have received both species at the same time from *Norway*, and am convinced that they are not the same.

These two birds differ greatly; the former being above twice the size of the *Ptarmigan*; and the color of its summer plumage quite different; that of Mr. *Edwards*' bird being marked with large spots of white, and dull orange; that of the *Ptarmigan* is of a pale brown or ash-color, elegantly crossed or motled with small dusky spots, and minute bars: the head and neck with broad bars of black, rust-color, and white: the wings are white, but the shafts of the greater quil-feathers black: the belly white. In the male, the grey color predominates, except on the head and neck where there is a great mixture of red, with bars of white: but the whole plumage in this sex is extremely elegant. The females and young

* *Tom.* I. *p.* 216.

birds

DESCRIP. birds have a great deal of ruſt-color in them: both agree in their winter dreſs, being intirely white, except as follows: in the male a black line occurs between the bill and the eyes; the ſhaft of the ſeven firſt quil feathers are black: the tail of the *Ptarmigan* conſiſts of ſixteen feathers; the two middle of which are aſh-colored, motled with black, and tipt with white; the two next black ſlightly marked with white at their ends, the reſt wholly black; the feathers incumbent on the tail white, and almoſt entirely cover it.

The length of theſe birds is near fifteen inches; the extent twenty three: the weight nineteen ounces.

Ptarmigans are found in theſe kingdoms only on the ſummits of the higheſt hills of the highlands of *Scotland* and of the *Hebrides*; and a few ſtill inhabit the lofty hills near *Keſwick* in *Cumberland*. They live amidſt the rocks perching on the grey ſtones, the general color of the ſtrata in thoſe exalted ſituations: they are very ſilly birds, ſo tame as to bear driving like poultry; and if provoked to riſe take very ſhort flights, taking a ſmall circuit like pigeons: they taſte ſo like a grous as to be ſcarcely diſtinguiſhed; like the grous they keep in ſmall packs; but never like thoſe birds take ſhelter in the heath; but beneath looſe ſtones.

Theſe birds are called by *Pliny*, *Lagopi*, their feet being cloathed with feathers to the claws, as the hare's are with fur: the nails are long, broad and hollow: the firſt circumſtance guards them from the rigor of the winter; the latter enables them to form a lodge under the ſnow, where they lie in heaps to protect them from the cold: the feet of the grous are cloathed in the ſame manner, but thoſe of the two firſt ſpecies here deſcribed, which perch upon trees, are

Mr Pennant in his Arctic Zoology vol: 2 p: 315, says, that Mr Ray weighed one in the Grisons country, which was 14 ounces only: perhaps the weights might be different. —

They are very rarely seen about Keswick at present, some have been seen in the memory of man upon the high mountain of Skiddaw — are found in Greenland, Iceland, Lapland, all Scandinavia & Russia, but not known for certain to be inhabitants of Sibiria or Kamschatka. Penn.t Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 316. — they lay 8 or 10 eggs, the size of those of a pigeon on the earth in a stony situation about the middle of June, they are spotted with red-brown. Lath.s Synop: vol: 2, p.t 2, p: 742.

Tho closely compared with the ~~ga~~ white game of Hudson's bay & the North of America, they seem not to me to differ specifically, at least, tho Mr Pennant appears to think otherwise. M: S: —

The Scoripa of the North, is undoubtedly our Ptarmigan and the Hiespe probably the same in their summer dress, see over leaf.

In Lloyd's paper was an account ~~that~~ from Reading, dated March 27, 1790 that the week before, a covey of young partridges of 3 brace & $\frac{1}{2}$ was sprung on the farm of Mr. Chancellor at Winterborn near Newbury in Berks, they were sufficiently fledged to take wing the distance of a gun-shot & at the same time a Partridge's nest with eggs ~~[illegible]~~ laid destroyed by accident upon a farm at about a mile & half distance, both very unusual at so early a season. —

Partridges are said to be more plentiful & of a size & flavor superior in Norfolk, than in any other county of England, probably it is owing to ~~be~~ the dry sandy soil generally prevailing there, French partridges are likewise in general supposed of a higher taste, probably owing to the same cause, as Partridges in general dislike much a moist or wett ground, the ill success in the propagation of the red-legged partridge here where many have been turned out, seems to proceed from the same, they are in tolerable plenty in the Islands of Guernsey & Jersey; many redlegged Partridges were turned out by Charles the second near Windsor, some of which or their descendants were occasionally seen in that neighbourhood for some years

are naked, the legs only being feathered, not being in want of ſuch a protection.

In *Scotland* they inhabit from the hill of *Benlomond* to the naked mountain of *Scaroben* in *Cathneſs*, the iſle of *Arran*, many of the *Hebrides*, and the *Orknies*.

** With naked legs.

96. PARTRIDGE.

La Perdris griſe ou Gouache. *Belon av.* 257.
Perdix (Waldhun) *Geſner av.* 669.
Perdix minor ſive cinerea. *Aldr. av.* II. 66.
Wil. orn 166.
Raii ſyn. av. 57.
Tetrao Perdrix. *Lin. ſyſt.* 276.
Rapphona. *Faun. Suec. ſp.* 205.
La Perdrix griſe. *Briſſon av.* I. 219. *Pl. enl.* 27. *Hiſt d'Oys.* II. 401.
Starna *Zinan* 30.
Agerhoene. *Br.* 201.
Rebhun. *Kram.* 357.
Rebhuhn. *Friſch*, I. 114.
Br. Zool. 86. plate M.
Serebitza *Scopoli.* No. 175.
Latham's Syn: vol:2 pt:2, p:762.

DESCRIP.

THE male partridge weighs near fifteen ounces; the female near two ounces leſs: the length to the end of the tail thirteen inches; the breadth twenty. The bill is whitiſh: the crown of the head is brown ſpotted with reddiſh white: behind each eye is a naked red ſkin. The chin, cheeks and forehead of a deep orange color, but in the females much paler than in the other ſex. The neck and breaſt are prettily marked with narrow undulated lines of aſh-color and black; and in the hind part of the neck is a ſtrong mixture of ruſt color: on the breaſt of the male is a broad mark in form of a horſe-ſhoe, of a deep orange hue; in the female it is leſs diſtinct.

Each feather on the back is finely marked with ſeveral ſemicircular lines of reddiſh brown and black: the ſcapulars with a narrow white line along their ſhafts, and with black and cinereous undulated lines on the webs; whoſe ſides are marked with a large ſpot of ruſt color. The greater quil-feathers are duſky, ſpotted on each web with pale red: it has eighteen feathers in the tail; the ſix outmoſt on each ſide are of a bright ruſt color tipt with white; the others marked tranſverſely with irregular lines of pale reddiſh brown and black: the legs are of a whitiſh caſt.

SALACIOUS. The nature of this bird is ſo well known, that it will be unneceſſary to detain the readers with any account of it: all writers agree, that its paſſion for venery exceeds that of any bird of the genus; ſhould the reader's curioſity be excited to ſee a more particular account, we beg leave to refer them to thoſe authors who have recorded this part of its natural hiſtory *.

The *Britiſh* name of this bird is *Kor-iâr*, a word now obſolete; that now in uſe is *Pertriſen*, borrowed from the *Normans*. *Sâr* is the generic name for the tribe.

97. QUAIL.

La Caille. *Belon av.* 263.
Geſner av. 334.
Coturnix Latinorum. *Aldr. av.* II. 69.
Wil. orn. 169.
Raii ſyn. av. 58.
La Caille. *Briſſon av.* I. 247.
Hiſt. d'Oys. II. 449.
Quaglia. *Zinan.* 36.
Tetrao coturnix. *Lin. ſyſt.* 278.
Wachtel. *Faun. Suec. ſp.* 206.
Vagtel. *Brunnich*, 202.
Wachtel. *Kram.* 357. *Friſch*, I. 117.
Br. Zool. 87. plate M. 6.
Perpelitza *Scopoli*, No. 176.
Lathams Syn: vol. 2, p. 2, p. 779.

DESCRIP. THE length of the quail is ſeven inches and a half; the breadth fourteen: the bill is of a duſky color: the feathers of the

* *Pliny* lib. 10. c. 23. *Wil. orn.* 168. *Edw. preface to Gleanings, part* 2.

head

after, as I have been informed by that gallant old veteran, Genl. Oglethorpe; most that have been turned out, die soon after; one was shot in a wild state in 1779 at Newhaven in Kent, where others have been seen, are much more common in the southern provinces of France than the grey, which I am told in some, is very scarce M: T: — N: B: the Perigord-pies so much esteemed in France, are composed of the red-legged species. —

Partridges are not unoften found white, one milk-white was shot near Brighthelmstone in Sussex in Octr. 1782 & presented by Dr. Pepys to the British museum, a white one of beautiful plumage was killed Sept: 1780 by a farmer in the parish of Ash in Surrey, the rest of the covey were of the common color: in Sept: 1783, the Honble. Mr Masham son of Lord Romney took alive a brace of milk-white partridges at east Botchworth, the covey consisted of twelve, the rest of the common plumage: some years since 8 white partridges with 7 of the usual plumage were taken at one draw of the nett on the grounds of Mr. Blundel of Ince near Liverpool; in Sept: 1787, H: Duncomb Esqr took 4 white partridges in a covey, the rest common. —

A young partridge was shot on Scargill moor by my Gamekeeper in Sept: 1788, which had the 6 first quill feathers in the left wing perfectly white, as also all the coverts except the first,

as also on the right wing were the 3, 4th, 5th & 6th quils with their immediate coverts; it was smaller & seemingly weaker than the rest of the covey, easily to be accounted for, as the variation of Whiteness, at least in wild birds & quadrupeds, usually proceeds from some disorder or imbecillity, the like is in general the primary cause of variation of foliage in trees & vegetables, which on being planted in rich soil, frequently lose it & return to their native complection. M: T.
another white partridge was killed by a Capt. Walton near Close-house in the Bish.k of Durham Nov: 4, 1788. M: T. –

The Partridge is found in Sweden, but not yet in Norway, & in the west & temperate parts of Rupia & Sibinia & even beyond Lake Baikal. Penn.t Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 319.

The Partridge is said every where to follow the plough & cultivation of ground & in many places where they were totally unknown before, immediately appear on the forests & wild grounds &c being broke up & tillage introduced. M: T.
– once heard of a mixture between a partridge & a guinea fowl. M: T.

Early In May 1782, a covey of young partridges was found in a Manor of Sr. John Wrottesley's in Staffordshire, then appearing to be about a month old, a very singular circumstance of an early production, especially as the Spring was not then at all remarkably forward. –

Partridges lay their eggs on the ground making very little nest, only scraping together a few dry leaves or fibres in a hollow, has mostly from 14 to 18 eggs of a greenish grey colour. Lath.: Synop: vol: 2, pt. 2, p: 763. — have been known to have ~~one~~ twenty birds in a covey & Buffon says in his Ornithology vol: 2, p: 406, sometimes 27, M: T:

In the Autumn of 1788, many partridges were said to have passed the channel from France & alighted on the coasts of Hampshire & Sussex, seemingly a large flight for so heavy & so short-winged a bird, but as it is certain quails migrate, a bird in every respect less provided for long flight, we need not wonder at it. M: T:. — a partridge was shot by my gamekeeper, Oct. 16 1789 near Wycliffe, which tho seemingly in perfect health in other respects, had 3 lumps like wens on the breast & belly from the size of a hazle-nut to that of a Wallnut. M: T:. — N: B: that year was remarkable for scarcity of partridges, owing, as supposed, to the great quantity of rain in Spring & Summer, yet more about Wycliffe, than in most places. M: T:. —

A partridge's nest with 13 eggs & the old bird sitting on them, was found Jan. 11, 1790, at Pent-close, in the parish of Chieveley near Newbury, by Mr. Pike of that place, the weather was & had been for some time unusually mild. — Feb: 19, another with 6 eggs, found near Dalton in Northb. —

most of the quails sold by the poulterers in London are brought over from France & Flanders, they feed them principally with Hemp-seed, which makes their flesh rank & disagreeable; when taken in their wild state, are delicious birds, they are almost all cocks the poulterers in London have for sale, as they are mostly caught by the imitation of the cry of the female; have since heard many were brought to London by fowlers, taken about Peterborough, but, as said above, almost all males, M: T: —

They build like the partridge, & in some parts of England are called <u>Butt-by Butts</u> from a supposed resemblance of their cry. it ever seems a paradox to me, that a bird of so short a wing & so heavy a flight, should ever be able to pass the seas, unless indeed assisted by very strong & favourable winds, yet by so many & such strong testimonies, the fact seems indisputable. M: T: —

head are black, edged with rusty brown: the crown of the head divided by a whitish yellow line, beginning at the bill and running along the hind part of the neck to the back: above each eye is another line of the same color: the chin and throat of a dirty white: the cheeks spotted with brown and white: the breast is of a pale yellowish red spotted with black: the scapular feathers and those on the back are marked in their middles with a long pale yellow line, and on their sides with ferruginous and black bars: the coverts of the wings are reddish brown, elegantly barred with paler lines bounded on each side with black. The exterior side of the first quil feathers is white, of the others dusky spotted with red: the tail consists of twelve short feathers barred with black and very pale brownish red: the legs are of a pale hue.

Quails are found in most parts of *Great-Britain*; but not in any quantity: they are birds of passage: some entirely quitting our island, others shifting their quarters. A gentleman, to whom this work lies under great obligations for his frequent assistance, has assured us, that these birds migrate out of the neighbouring inland countries, into the hundreds of *Essex*, in *October*, and continue there all the winter: if frost or snow drive them out of the stubble fields and marshes, they retreat to the sea-side; shelter themselves among the weeds, and live upon what they can pick up from the *algæ*, &c. between high and low water mark. Our friend remarks, that the time of their appearance in *Essex*, coincides with that of their leaving the inland counties; the same observation has been made in *Hampshire*.

These birds are much less prolific than the partridge, seldom laying more than six or seven whitish eggs, marked with ragged rust colored spots: yet Mr. *Holland* of *Conway*, once found a nest with

twelve eggs, eleven of which were hatched: they are very easily taken, and may be enticed any where by a call.

They are birds of great spirit; insomuch that quail fighting among the *Athenians* was as great an entertainment as cock fighting is in this country: it is at this time a fashionable diversion in *China*, and large sums are betted there on the event*. The bodies of these birds are extremely hot; the *Chinese* on that account hold them in their hands in cold weather in order to warm themselves†. *Chaude comme une Caille*, is a common proverb.

The antients never eat this bird, supposing them to have been unwholesome, as they were said to feed on *Hellebore*.

To the birds of this genus we should add the whole tribe of domestic land fowl, such as *Peacocks*, *Pheasants*, &c. but these cannot clame even an *European* origin.

PEACOCKS. *India* gave us *Peacocks*; and we are assured ‡ they are still found in the wild state, in vast flocks, in the islands of *Ceylon* and *Java*. So beautiful a bird could not long be permitted to be a stranger in the more distant parts; for so early as the days of *Solomon*‖, we find among the articles imported in his *Tarshish* navies, *Apes* and *Peacocks*. A monarch so conversant in all branches of natural history, *who spoke of trees, from the cedar of Libanon, even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall: who spoke also of beasts and of fowl*, would certainly not neglect furnishing his officers with instructions for collecting every curiosity in the countries they voyaged to, which gave him a knowlege that distinguished him from all

* *Bell's Travels*. I. 371. † *Osbeck's Voyage*. I. 269.

‡ *Knox's hist. of Ceylon*. 28.

‖ *Kings*, I. 10.

the

The quantities of quails taken in the Isle of Capri in the bay of Naples are astonishing, in a bad season 12,000 have been caught, in good years the number exceeds 60,000, in one remarkable year 160,000 were netted; in 1777 in May, 45,000 were taken in a single day. See Swinburne's travels in the two Sicilies, vol: 2, p: 5. –

They swarm so greatly at the time of migration upon the Dnieper & south of Russia, that they are caught by thousands & sent to Moscow & Petersburgh in casks: not common in all parts of Tartary, but only in the south of Sibiria, being stopped by the lofty snowy mountains, they winter beneath the snow & are found torpid in the ant-hills, beyond lake Baikal, these exactly resemble those of Europe, but are quite mute; the Chinese use them for fighting like Cocks & have them in plenty. Penn.ts Arctic Zool: vol: 2, p: 320. –

In England Pea-fowls dont arrive to full perfection of plumage till the second year or 3 summer, the female lays from 5 to 6 greyish eggs of the size of those of a Turkey. Lath.m Synop: vol: 2, p.t 2, p: 670.

Our common poultry have been often known to live to a very advanced age; a hen at Highberries in Cumberland was living in 1777, then 30 years old, full in feather & very fat, but had not laid eggs for 6 or 7 years: are known sometimes to lay very particularly formed eggs, in March 1781, at Wy=
=cliffe near Richmond in Yorkshire, an egg was laid of the usual size & appearance, which being boiled hard & cutt open, had nothing but the white without the least appea=
=rance of a yolk; such another was laid by a Bantam=
=hen at Orington in that neighbourhood in May 1788: in July 1757 a hen's egg was laid at Chesterfield, nearly as large as that of a goose & almost round, when broke, another egg appeared with

the princes of his time. *Ælian** relates, that they were brought into *Greece* from ſome barbarous country; and that they were held in ſuch high eſteem, that a male and female were valued at *Athens* at 1000 *drachmæ*, or 32*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* Their next ſtep might be to *Samos*; where they were preſerved about the temple of *Juno*, being the birds ſacred to the goddeſs †: and *Gellius* in his *noctes Atticæ*, c. 16. commends the excellency of the *Samian* peacocks. It is therefore probable that they were brought here originally for the purpoſes of ſuperſtition, and afterwards cultivated for the uſes of luxury. We are alſo told, when *Alexander* was in *India* ‡, he found vaſt numbers of wild ones on the banks of the *Hyarotis*, and was ſo ſtruck with their beauty, as to appoint a ſevere puniſhment on any perſon that killed them.

Peacocks' creſts, in antient times, were among the ornaments of the Kings of *England*. *Ernald de Aclent* fined to King *John* in a hundred and forty palfries, with ſackbuts, lorains, gilt ſpurs and peacocks' creſts, ſuch as would be for his credit. *Maddox Antiq. Exch.* 1. 273.

Our common *poultry* came originally from *Perſia* and *India*. *Ariſtophanes* ‖ calls the cock περσικὸς ὄρνις, the *Perſian* bird; and tells us, it enjoyed that kingdom before *Darius* and *Megabyzus*: at this time we know that theſe birds are found in a ſtate of nature in the iſles of *Tinian* §, and others of the *Indian* ocean; and that in their wild condition their plumage is black and yellow, and their combs and wattles purple and yellow **. They were early introduced

POULTRY.

* *Ælian de nat. an.* lib. v. 21.

† *Athenæus. lib.* xiv. p. 655.

‡ *Q. Curtius.* lib. ix.

‖ *Aves, lin.* 483.

§ *Dampier's voy.* I. 392. Lord *Anſon's voy.* 309.

** For this information we are indebted to governor *Loten*.

ced

ced into the weſtern parts of the world; and have been very long naturalized in this country; long before the arrival of the *Romans* in this iſland, *Cæſar* informing us, they were one of the forbidden foods of the *old Britains*. Theſe were in all probability imported here by the *Phœnicians*, who traded to *Britain*, about five hundred years before *Chriſt*. For all other domeſtic fowls, turkies, geeſe, and ducks excepted, we ſeem to be indebted to our conquerors, the *Romans*. The wild fowl were all our own from the period they could be ſuppoſed to have reached us after the great event of the flood.

PHEASANTS. *Pheaſants* were firſt brought into *Europe* from the banks of the *Phaſis*, a river of *Colchis*.

> Argiva primùm ſum tranſportata carina,
> Ante mihi notum nil, niſi *Phaſis* erat.
> *Martial.* lib. xiii. ep. 72.

GUINEA HENS. *Guinea hens*, the *Meleagrides* or *Gallinæ numidicæ* of the antients, came originally from *Africa**. We are much ſurprized how *Belon* and other learned ornithologiſts could poſſibly imagine them to have been the ſame with our *Turkies*; ſince the deſcriptions of the *meleagri* left us by *Athenæus* and other antient writers, agree ſo exactly with the *Guinea hen*, as to take away (as we ſhould imagine) all power of miſtake. *Athenæus* (after *Clytus Mileſius*, a diſciple of *Ariſtotle*) deſcribes their nature, form and colors: he tells us, "They want "natural affection towards their young; that their head is naked,

* *Boſman's hiſtory of Guinea.* 248. *Voyages de Marchais* III. 323. *Barbot's deſcr. Guinea. Churchill's coll. voy.* v. 29.

"and

the common figure & size, betwixt the shells were the yolk, white & cicatricula promiscuously mixed together, within the internal egg all had their proper places, both shells were hard & strong; one with two shells, per=
=fect in each other, was also laid at Wycliffe some years since. — eggs with two yolks are not unfrequently found, probably intended for twins & not unfrequently chickens have been hatched with more than two leggs or wings, tho' seldom two perfect chickens, such however have been known, see Morton's Northt. Shire p: 433 & once heard an instance on tolerable authority of four perfect chickens being found in one shell. — in 1754 a hen's egg was seen at Aberdeen several inches round, 4 inches & ½ long &, weighed between 5 or 6 ounces. — In April 1789, a small egg in the shape of a pear was laid by a hen at Hut:=ton-hall near Wycliffe Co. of York. —
Sonnerat gives two figures of the supposed original stock of the domestic fowls in a wild state in India. M. S. —

— Pheasants seem more justly to merit the name of British than any other naturalized fowl, as found to breed freely in a perfect wild state in many parts of England even in the North; have been many instances known of the females becoming by age nearly of the colour & appearance of the Cock, which has also happened in the supposed varieties of the Gold & Silver kinds, for this strange phenomenon see some ingenious conjectures by Dr. J. Hunter in Phil: trans: vol: 70, pt. 2, p: 527. —

Mr. Pennant seems to mistake Belon, as he accurately des=cribes both Guinea fowls & Turkeys & gives an accurate drawing of the latter — Guinea-fowls are extremely good meat, tolerably hardy & good layers, when long in a state of domesticity they vary much in colour, become much lighter & some quite white, a change frequent in al=most all domesticated fowls as well as quadrupeds, are sometimes known to have 27 young ones in a broo tho' mostly from 14 to 17. M: T: —

Now I much doubt the fact that Turkeys were unknow in the Old continent, before the discovery of America; Belon that able naturalist, who wrote in the time of Henry the second of France, absolutely denies their American origin; as I mentioned above, he gives a figure of them, so there can be no mistake about the species he meant & he lived too near the supposed period of their introduc=tion into ~~Europe~~ Europe to have been ignorant of it, if so: possibly they may have been found as natives of both the Old & New continents: Dr. Moffet also, who lived in Q: Elizabeth's reign, says that Turkeys came origi=nally from Numidia in Africa, he certainly does not

This ſummer, at a Gentleman's houſe in Fife, a favourite large hen was noticed daily to droop, and at laſt died. Curioſity led the people of the place to have her opened; they found in her four or five eggs, of a full ſize, and in each of the eggs a well formed chicken. However ſingular this phenomenon, it may be depended on as a fact. 1789.

" and that on the top of it is a hard round body like a peg or nail; " that from the cheeks hangs a red piece of fleſh like a beard; that " it has no wattles like the common poultry; that the feathers are " black ſpotted with white; that they have no ſpurs; and that " both ſexes are ſo like, as not to be diſtinguiſhed by the ſight *". *Varro* and *Pliny* † take notice of their ſpotted plumage, and the gibbous ſubſtance on their head: ſo that from theſe citations we find every character of the *Guinea hen*, but none that agrees with the *Turky*.

Barbot ‡ informs us that very few *turkies* are to be met with in *Guinea*; and thoſe only in the hands of the chiefs of the *European* forts; the negroes declining to breed any on account of their tenderneſs which ſufficiently proves them not to be natives of that climate. On the contrary the ſame writer ſays, that the *Guinea* hens, or as he calls them *Pintadas*, are found there in flocks of two or three hundred, that perch in trees, feed on worms and graſshoppers; that they are run down and taken by dogs, and that their fleſh is tender and ſweet, generally white, though ſometimes black.

He alſo remarks that neither the common poultry or ducks are natural to *Guinea*, any more than the *Turky*.

* Ἔστι δὲ ἄστοργον πρὸς τα ἔκγονα τὸ ὄρνεον, καὶ ὀλιγωρεῖ τῶν νεωτέρων, — ἐπ' αὐτῆς δὲ λόφον σάρκινον σκληρὸν, στρογγύλον ἐξέκοντα τῆς κεφαλῆς ὥσπερ πάτταλον —— πρὸς δὲ ταῖς γνάθοις ἀπὸ τȣ σώματος ἀρξαμένην ἀντὶ πώγωνος μακραν σάρκα, καὶ ἐρυθροτέραν των ὀρνιθων την δὲ τοῖς ὄρνισιν ἐπί τῶ ρύγχει γινομένην, ην ἔνιοι πώγωνα καλȣσιν, ȣκ ἔχει, διο καὶ ταύτη κολοβόν ἐστι. —— σῶμα ἅπαν ποικίλον, μέλανος ὄντος τȣ χρώματος ὅλȣ πίλοις λευκοῖς —— σκέλη και ἄκεντρα —— παραπλήσιαι δὲ εἰσὶν αἱ θήλειαι τοῖς ἄρρεσιν· διὸ και δυςδιάκριτόν ἐστι τὸ των μελεαγρίδων γένος. Athenæus, 655.

† *Varro*. lib. 3. c. 9. *Pliny*. lib. 10. c. 26. ‡ *Barbot* 217.

Neither

Neither is that bird a native of *Asia*: the first that were seen in *Persia* were brought from *Venice* by some *Armenian* merchants *. They are also cultivated in *Ceylon*, but not found wild.

TURKY. In fact the *Turky* was unknown to the antient naturalists, and even to the *old world* before the discovery of *America*. It was a bird peculiar to the new continent, and is now the commonest wild fowl of the northern parts of that country. It was first seen in *France*, in the reign of *Francis* I. and in *England*, in that of *Henry* VIII. By the date of the reign of these monarchs, the first birds of this kind must have been brought from *Mexico*, whose conquest was completed, A. D. 1521. the short lived colony of the *French* in *Florida* not being attempted before 1562; nor our more successful one in *Virginia*, effected till 1585; when both those monarchs were in their graves.

Ælian, indeed, mentions a bird found in *India* † that some writers have suspected to be the *Turky*, but we conclude with *Gesner*, that it was either the *Peacock*, or some bird of that genus. On consulting some gentlemen who have long resided in the *Indies*, we find, that though the *Turky* is bred there, it is only considered as a domestic bird, and not a native of the country.

* *Tavernier*. 146.

† *Æliani hist. an.* lib. xvi. c. 2.

Strong

mean the Guinea fowls as they are treated of distinctly. M:T:

Turkeys when wild, are said to be nearly of a colour & arrive at a great size, but few good authorities can be cited for their ever weighing much above forty pounds at the utmost, tho' there have been vague reports of some having weighed 60; are said when in a perfect wild state to gather in flocks of 500 or more; are also said to be close sitters, tho' most in England are brought up under common poultry; produce a great many eggs, which are white, marked with reddish or yellow spots or rather freckles. Lath.: Synop: vol: 2 pt. 2, p: 678. — Several in different parts of England have been turned out into the woods &c & have propagated & done well. M:T:. —

That Turkeys were not introduced from America only, see several strong arguments of my friend the Hon.ble Daines Barrington in his miscellanies. M:T:. —

A copper-coloured variety of Turkeys, from whence introduced, I have not been informed, have been for a few years past cultivated in England & by some esteemed superior in size & quality. M:T:. —

See in Edwards's gleanings, plate 337, a figure with a description of a very extraordinary bird shot by Henry Seymer Esq.r of Hanford in Dorsetshire, supposed to be a produce from a Pheasant & a Turkey, to both which it bore a resemblance, three or four more of the same sort were seen at that time in the neighbouring woods, but this only was shot; it was in October 1769. —

Capercailzie

The Abbé Ma-Geoghegan in a history of Ireland published in french at Paris in 1758 vol 1, p 7, says, there was in Ireland a species of game at that time, called in the Irish language Keark-Frihy, a word nearly importing the same as Coq de Bruyère in french & which most probably must be the true Cock of the wood, he says Marshall Saxe had some from Ireland, which he lett out in the environs of Chambord, if therefore the breed is quite extinct in Ireland, it must have been very lately. — possibly Abbé Ma-Geoghegan made some mistake, as I have been assured the breed has been long extinct in Ireland nor had Marshal Saxe any cause to send for them from thence, as, tho a rare bird in France, yet some are found in several parts of it. M:S:

I have eat it, its flesh high flavoured & palatable, much resembling the taste of the Black-Cock. M:S:

Eggs of a White color spotted with yellow, the hen covers them with leaves, whenever she leaves them Lath: Synop: vol: 2, pt: 2, p: 730.

This is a species found in most parts of the wooded & mountainous countries of Europe even to the North of Lapmark & last to Kamtschatka, is common in Russia & Siberia, in the last are found greater & lesser varieties, is supposed to be unknown in America see Penn: Arct: Zool: ~~vol: 2, p:~~ vol: 2, p: 313. — found as far South as the Islands of Crete & Milo in the Archipelago, one being shot perched on a palm tree in the latter, probably not in Asia Minor, as not mentioned by Dr Rupel among the Syrian birds see ibid: — are brought in plenty ~~to the markets~~ at St Petersburg

The Great or Wood-Grouse is easily tamed, if taken young & fed with Corn, the males in a domestic state emit the same note all the year, as they only use in the breeding season when wild, probably owing to food being plenty & always at hand; when shot in the woods, the hens are heard to utter a note inexpressibly miserable on their lofs; in the breeding season, they are frequently so intoxicated with this over-ruling passion, the hens particularly, as ~~pregnant~~ ~~only~~, to neglect their own safety & become an easy prey to the Peasants. Mr. Cedman, as cited in Supplt. to Penn.s Brit. Zool: p. 62.-

A variety of this bird, much smaller, is sometimes seen, as Mr Latham mentions & says that all the Grouse-tribe are smaller in Lapland, than farther South. See Latham's Synop: vol. 2, pt. 2, p. 731, in a note.

ORDER III. GALLINACEOUS.

XII. GROUS.

Short arched BILL.
Outmost, and inner TOES connected to the first joint of the middle toe by a small membrane.

* With legs feathered to the feet: broad scarlet eye-brows.
** With naked legs.

92. WOOD.

Le Coc de bois ou Faisan bruyant. *Belon av.* 249.
Urogallus major (the Male). *Gesner av.* 490.
Grygallus major (the Female). 495.
Gallo cedrone, Urogallus sive Tetrao. *Aldr. av.* II. 29.
Gallo alpestre, Tetrax *Nemesiani* (fem.) *Aldr. av.* II. 33.
Pavo sylvestris. *Girald. Topogr. Hibern.* 706.
Cock of the Mountain, or Wood. *Wil. orn.* 172.
Raii syn. av. 53.
Pl. Enl. 73. 74.
Capricalca. *Sib. Scot.* 16. *tab.* 14, 18.
Le cocque de Bruyeres. *Brisson av.* I. 182. *Hist. d'Oys.* II. 191.
Tetrao urogallus. *Lin. syst* 273.
Kjader. *Faun. Suec. sp.* 200.
Pontop. II. 101.
Tjader-hona. *Hasselquist itin.* † 571.
Klein Stem. tab. 27.
Mas *Norvegis* Tiur, Teer, Toedder. Foemina *Norv.* Roey. *Brunnich*, 194.
Aurhan. *Kram.* 356.
Auerhahn. *Frisch*, I. 107, 108.
Br. Zool. 84. plates M. M*. *Pl. Enl.* 73, 74.
Devi peteln. *Scopoli*, No. 169.
Latham's Syn: vol. 1, p. 2, p. 729.

THIS species is found in no other part of *Great Britain* than the Highlands of *Scotland*, North of *Inverness*; and is very rare even in those parts. It is there known by the name of *Caper-*

† *Swedish* edition. This bird was shot in the isle of *Milo*, on a *palm tree*. *Belon* tells us, it is often found in *Crete*; *Obs.* p. 11. The *English* translator of *Hasselquist* gives a false name to the bird, calling it the *Black Game*.

calze,

calze, *Auer-calze*, and in the old law books *Caperkally:* the laſt ſignifying the horſe of the woods; this ſpecies being, in compariſon of others of the genus, pre-eminently large *. We believe that the breed is extinct in *Ireland*, where it was formerly found.

Giraldus Cambrenſis† deſcribes it under the title of *Peacock* of the wood, from the rich green that ſhines on the breaſt of the male. *Boethius* ‡ alſo mentions it under the name of *Capercalze*; and truely deſcribes its food, the extreme ſhoots of the pine. He afterwards gives an exact deſcription of the *black cock*, but gives it the name of the cock of the wood, a name now confined to this ſpecies. Biſhop *Leſsly* ‖ is a third of our hiſtorians who makes mention of this bird along with two others of the genus, the black cock and common grous; but the *Ptarmigan* is overlooked by them. None of theſe writers were converſant in the ſtudy of natural hiſtory, therefore are very excuſable for their inaccuracy.

It inhabits wooded and mountanous countries; in particular, foreſts of pines, birch trees and junipers; feeding on the tops of the former, and berries of the latter; the firſt infects often the fleſh with ſuch a taſte, as to render it ſcarcely eatable. In the ſpring it calls the females to its haunts with a loud and ſhrill voice; and is at that time ſo very inattentive to its ſafety, as to be very eaſily ſhot. It ſtands perched on a tree, and deſcends to the females on their firſt appearance. They lay from eight to ſixteen eggs; eight at the firſt, and more as they advance in age §.

* For the ſame reaſon the *Germans* call it *Aur-han*, or the *Urus* or wild ox cock.

† *Topogr. Hibern.* 706.

‡ Deſcr. Regni *Scotiæ*. 7.

‖ *Scotiæ* Deſcr. 24.

§ *Schwenckfelt* Aviarium *Sileſiæ*. 372.

Theſe

Pl. XLIV

No. 98

BUSTARD.

one ~~genus~~ species at least of the Bustard, is said to be in N: America, Whe=
=ther the same as the European, is not certain; great flocks
of a large kind were seen by Capt. King on the plains near
Norton Sound N: lat: 64 1/2, were very shy; the great Euro=
=pean Bustard frequent over all the deserts of Tartary &
beyond Lake Baikal, is there a solitary bird, but collects into
small flocks at the time of its southern migration & winters
about Astracan. Penn.ts Arct: Zool: vol: 2. p: 321. — ~~said by
some to be found in the province of Scania in Sweden, see p. 173. the above p.~~
— Mr Edwards vol: 2, p: 73 of Nat: history, says, he had been informed
by a curious gentleman of Norfolk, where they are in the most plenty,
who had weighed many of the largest cocks, that some have exceeded
27 pounds, at 16 ounces to the pound: one now (1783) in Sr Ashton
Lever's museum in London, I have been assured, weighed
29 pounds, it was bought in one of the London markets. M.S.
— Mr Pennant, Suppl.t to Arctic Zoology, p. 63 says, he had heard, that bus=
=tards were very plentiful in the province of Scania in Sweden,
but Professor Retzius has since informed him, that he never
saw or heard of one in that province. — ~~or also with
[illegible]~~
are found according to Mr. White on the Sussex downs near Brightelmstone
Nat: hist: of Selborne p: 134. —

Strong BILL, a little incurvated. XIII. BUSTARD.
No back TOE.

Tetrax. *Athenæi*, lib. IX. 398.
L'Oftarde. *Belon av.* 235.
Otis, vel Biftarda. *Gefner av.* 484, 486.
Otis five Tarda. *Aldr. av.* II. 39.
Wil. orn. 178.
Raii fyn. av. 58.
Guftard. *Boethii*, 7. and *Sib. Scot.* 16.
Edw. Tab. 73, 74.
L'Outarde. *Briffon av.* V. 18. *Hift. d'Oys.* II. 98. GREAT.
Otis tarda. *Lin. fyft.* 264.
Faun. Suec. fp. 196.
Trap. *Kram.* 355.
Acker-Trappe. *Frifch*, I. 106. *Scopoli*, No. 160.
Br. Zool. 87. plate N. *Pl. Enl.* 245.
Buffon vol: 2, 1.
Latham's Syn: vol 2 pt. 2, p: 796.

THE buftard is the largeft of the *Britifh* land fowl; the male at a medium weighing twenty-five pounds; there are inftances of fome very old ones weighing twenty-feven. The breadth nine feet; the length near four. Befides the fize and difference of color, the male is diftinguifhed from the female by a tuft of feathers about five inches long on each fide the lower mandible. Its head and neck are afh colored: the back is barred tranfverfely with black and bright ruft color: the greater quil feathers are black: the belly white: the tail is marked with broad red and black bars, and confifts of twenty feathers: the legs dufky. DESCRIP.

The female is about half the fize of the male: the crown of the head is of a deep orange, traverfed with black lines; the reft of the head is brown. The lower part of the fore-fide of the neck FEMALE.

 is

is aſh colored: in other reſpects it reſembles the male, only the colors of the back and wings are far more dull.

PLACE. Theſe birds inhabit moſt of the open countries of the ſouth and eaſt parts of this iſland, from *Dorſetſhire*, as far as the *Wolds* in *Yorkſhire* *. They are exceeding ſhy, and difficult to be ſhot; run very faſt, and when on the wing can fly, though ſlowly, many miles without reſting. It is ſaid that they take flight with difficulty, and are ſometimes run down with grehounds. They keep near their old haunts, ſeldom wandering above twenty or thirty miles. Their food is corn and other vegetables, and thoſe large earth worms that appear in great quantities on the *Downs*, before ſun-riſing in the ſummer. Theſe are replete with moiſture, anſwer the purpoſe of liquids, and enable them to live long without drinking on thoſe extenſive and dry tracts. Beſides this, nature hath given the males an admirable magazine for their ſecurity againſt drought, being a pouch †, whoſe entrance lies immediately under the tongue, and which is capable of holding near ſeven quarts; and this they probably fill with water, to ſupply the hen when ſitting, or the young before they can fly. Buſtards lay only two eggs, of the ſize of thoſe of a gooſe, of a pale olive brown, marked with ſpots of a darker color; they make no neſt, only ſcrape a hole in the ground. In autumn they are (in *Wiltſhire)* generally found in large turnep fields near the Downs, and in flocks of fifty or more.

* In Sir *Robert Sibbald*'s time they were found in the *Mers*, but I believe that they are now extinct in *Scotland*.

† The world is obliged to the late Dr. *Douglas* for this diſcovery; and to Mr. *Edwards* for communicating it.

The

Thick Knee

Sometimes lays <u>three</u> eggs tho' rarely.

Their eyes, very large, which is observed in most <u>nocturnal</u> birds, — are scarce in the North of England, yet one was shot at ~~Bogarriffe~~ Hutton near Richmond in Yorkshire August 28. 1782, ~~it~~ was extremely lean; it was after very stormy weather, which had probably drove it out of its customary station. M.T.

Common Pigeon.

There is not a single species of Pigeon found in Kamts=chatka, a proof that none of this genus extend far to the north west of America, as the narrow Sea between them could never have confined (birds) of so swift & strong a flight. Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 328. -

This species is found in a wild state in South Russia, breeding in turrets of churches in villages & in rocky banks of rivers, but migrates South at the approach of winter, as it does also from Sweden; it breeds also in the cliffs as far north as Bergen in Norway; haunts during winter the cliffs of the Orkneys in myriads; no pigeons in Sibiria, till you come beyond Lake Baikal, where a very small variety with white rumps are found, nearly allied, if not the same with our Rock-pigeon. Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 329.

Many Stock-doves are said to breed in rabbet burrows on the Sandy plains of Suffolk about Brandon, where the Shepherds annually take the young for Sale. See ibid: in a note.

Common Pigeon.

Have seen many building in Stone-quarries, particularly in the neighbourhood of Stamford M: T:. also near Guilde=ford in Surrey. M: T:.—

Mr. White seems to think the Stock-dove, is by no means the original species from which our dove-coat pigeons are derived, especially as he says these frequently haunt trees, but supposes them to be spring from a small blue pigeon, which mostly builds in rocks, probably those mentioned in the note above, & are sometimes found with the others & called by some Rockies, he relates that many have used every effort to reclaim the Stock dove without effect. White's Nat: hist: of Selborne p: 112. — have however known dove-coat pigeons fre=quently to sit on trees, when in their neighbourhood. M: T:. —

Domestic Pigeon -

I apprehend some of these varieties, have been produced by a mixture with some foreign sorts. M.T.

In April 1780, a carrier Pigeon taken from Mr White=house's at the seven Stars near Tipton church Staf=fordshire, was turned ~~out~~ up in St Pauls church-yard in London, with a letter tied to its foot, bearing the date of the day, hour & minute it took its flight, which returned to Mr Whitehouse's with the letter, as nearly as could be ascertained in two hours: the distance was about 120 miles. — in December of the same year, a Pigeon be=longing to a Gentleman at Stanford in Berkshire, was thrown up at Hyde-Park Corner, with a ticket round the neck imparting the time it took flight, & got home, the distance 43 miles, in less than fifty minutes. —

Bradley says a carrier-pigeon has been known to fly eighty miles in an hour, which in a natural day of 24 hours, would amount to 1920 miles! works of nature page 89. —

~~two great Naturalists~~

Lithgow in his travels mentions a pigeon, which flew from Babylon (I suppose Bagdat) to Aleppo, which is reckoned a journey of 30 days, in 48 hours. N: B: the daily journeys of that country are rather short.

The Dragoon Pigeon, a mixed breed between the Horseman & Carrier, has been known to fly from St Edmondsbury to Bishops-gate street in London in two hours & a half, being seventy two miles. See treatise on domestic pigeons p: 90. —

Mons.r D'Obsonville says, that pigeons are still sometimes made use of, to carry messages, letters &c from Bassora to Bagdat.

Ring Dove —

This species seems to be the only English one, which can properly be called the Woodpigeon, the Turtle indeed breeds & lives also in Woods, but the smallness of its size &c makes it in some sort distinct from a Pigeon, tho' of that genus. Mi: T. —

Common in the Russian forests, scarce in Sibiria, none in the North-east, visits Sweden in summer, migrates in autumn, none in Norway, nor any of the genus within the Arctic Zone. Pennt: Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 329. —

— Tho' some think the Ringdoves good eating, in general they are esteemed & I think with justice, a coarse hard meat, even when young. Mi T. —

they are extremely voracious, particularly of pease & other pulse, as also of Beech mast & other seeds, which makes them very prejudicial in nurseries &c.

The ringdove or Pigeon undoubtedly breeds twice a year, nests have been found in the middle & end of August & one by Mr. Latham with two eggs in it, the 22d. of September. Lath: Suppl: to Synop: p: 198.

Mons.r Buffon says, that the greatest part of the ring-doves leave France in the winter, as do the Stock-doves, believe the greatest part remain in this kingdom the whole year. M.T. —

The eggs like those of ~~of~~ other Pigeons, but larger.

Sometimes build in high uncut hedges, never lay above two eggs. — have known some to have been shot very near London. M.T. — Many are seen in Kent, especially in the Pea-fields.

— Mr Latham vol:2, p:645 gives a variety of the Turtle, one of which, now in the Leverian Museum, was shot in Buckingham-shire, where many of the same sort have been seen; its principal distinction is, that almost the whole side of the neck is black, instead of a patch only & instead of each feather being tipped with white, there is a round spot of white on each very near the end, giving the sides of the neck a most beautiful appearance.

Turtles exactly resembling the European Sort have been brought from Java & other parts of the East-Indies. —

the cream-coloured Turtle, which, it is said, comes from Portugal & has a black ring, is very frequent in England in a domestic state, breeds here & becomes very tame. Ll: T. — some are quite milk-white.

extremely frequent in the South of Russia & in the rocky country beyond Lake Baikal, supposed by being often ~~in~~ seen in Chinese & Indian paintings, to be common in those parts, S.r Jos. Banks had one from China rather larger & much higher coloured than the British, but in every other particular identically the same. Lath.: Suppl.t to Synop: p: 200.